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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS[1]

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

WILLIAM N. BATES, *Editor*

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GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

BENTIA. — Arabic Inscriptions. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 198–206 (map; 2 figs.), G. DE GIRONCOURT reports that he has found on the left bank of the Niger, between Gao and Mamey, opposite the island of Bentia, a cemetery of considerable size. Above the different graves are rectangular slabs or "tables," of which about one-third have Arabic inscriptions on the east side. One already deciphered is dated June 9, 1397, and another, February 17, 1419. These inscriptions are important for the history of the Mussulman settlement of the region.

NECROLOGY. — Paul du Chatellier. — At the château of Kernuz, March 26, 1911, Paul de Chatellier, a distinguished representative of Armorican archaeology and president of the Archaeological Society of Finistère, died in his 78th year. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XVII, 1911, p. 439 f.; portrait.)

Camille de la Croix. — The Rev. Camille de la Croix, S. J., a distinguished scholar in the field of Merovingian and mediaeval French (and Belgian) archaeology, died April 12, 1911, at Poitiers. He was born near Tournai in 1831. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XVII, 1911, p. 439 f.; portrait.)

Herbert Fletcher De Cou. — On March 11, 1911, Herbert Fletcher De Cou was shot and instantly killed by Arabs at Cyrene. He was born June 10, 1868, at Good Harbor, Michigan, graduated at the University of Michigan in 1889, and since 1890 had spent most of his time at the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and Rome. He took part in the

[1] The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor BATES, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Professor C. N. BROWN, Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Mr. L. D. CASKEY, Miss EDITH H. HALL, Professor HAROLD R. HASTINGS, Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Professor FRANK G. MOORE, Professor CHARLES R. MOREY, Dr. JAMES M. PATON, Professor LEWIS B. PATON, Professor A. S. PEASE, Professor S. B. PLATNER, Dr. N. P. VLACHOS, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND.

No attempt is made to include in this number of the JOURNAL material published after July 1, 1911.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 128, 129.

excavation of the Argive Heraeum and wrote the chapter on the bronzes found there. Early in the winter of 1910–11 he went to Cyrene with Richard Norton and J. C. Hoppin to carry on excavations for the Archaeological Institute of America. On the morning of his death he was walking to the acropolis, followed at some distance by the laborers, when three Arabs hiding behind a wall shot him and then rode away. An extended notice of him appears in the *Bulletin* of the Archaeological Institute.

Cornel von Fabriczy. — Cornel von Fabriczy died on the 5th of October, 1910. Born September 3, 1839, at Leutschau in Hungary, he studied architecture and engineering in Vienna, Karlsruhe, and Zurich from 1858 to 1863. From 1864 to 1876 he was occupied in railroad building. Leaving this occupation on account of ill health, he spent five years studying the monuments of Italy, France, and England, finally settling in Stuttgart. He was a frequent contributor to the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst*, the *Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft*, the *Jahrbuch der K. Preuss. Kunstsammlungen*, and the *Cicerone*, as well as to foreign periodicals. His books on Italian sculpture were numerous, the best known being his monographs on the Codice Gaddiano, the Medallions of the Italian Renaissance, on Brunelleschi, and Sangallo.

R. Kekule von Stradonitz. — On March 22, 1911, Professor Reinhard Kekule von Stradonitz died in Berlin at the age of seventy-two. He was professor of archaeology in the University of Berlin and director of the archaeological museum. Among his important works are *Die Balustrade des Tempels der Athena-Nike in Athen; Die antiken Terracotten; Beschreibung der antiken Skulpturen in Berlin; Griechische Thonfiguren aus Tanagra; Die griechische Skulptur;* and numerous articles in archaeological periodicals and in the publications of learned societies. (*Nation*, April 20, 1911, p. 407; *Athen.* April 1, 1911, p. 370; H. WINNEFELD, *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* XXXII, 1911, No. 3, pp. i–viii; portrait.)

Ferdinand Laban. — Ferdinand Laban, librarian of the Royal Museums of Berlin, died on the 29th of December, 1910. He was born in Pressburg, February 1, 1856. At the close of his university training, which he received at Vienna, Strassburg, and Klausenburg, he came to Berlin, where he was employed in the Royal *Hausarchiv* and in the preparation of Meyer's *Allgemeines Künstlerlexikon.* After holding subordinate positions in the Kupferstichkabinett and in the University library, he succeeded Dr. von Beguelin as librarian of the Museums in 1895. At the time of his death he was editor of the *Jahrbuch der Kgl. Preuss. Kunstsammlungen* and of the *Amtliche Berichte aus den Kgl. Kunstsammlungen.*

Jules Maciet. — In *R. Arch.* XVII, 1911, pp. 329 f., is an obituary notice by A. MICHEL (from the *Journal des Débats*) of Jules Maciet, an amateur of art in the best sense of the word, a man of remarkable taste, great liberality, and genuine enthusiasm. Not long before his death, which occurred in January, 1911, he was elected president of the "Amis du Louvre."

Leopold Messerschmidt. — Leopold Messerschmidt, curator of the section of Eastern Asia in the Berlin museum, has died after a long illness. He was born in 1870 and devoted himself to the study of theology and Semitic languages. He was first appointed to the museum in 1899, and in 1909 became curator. (*Ber. Kunsts.* XXXII, 1911, col. 162.)

Otto Puchstein. — On March 9, 1911, Otto Puchstein, Assistant Director

of the Royal Museum in Berlin and General Secretary of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, died of apoplexy. He was fifty-four years old. He studied archaeology at Strassburg, and his report on the tombs of the kings of Antioch to the Berlin Academy led to his being sent out to undertake further investigations. He was also sent to study the sculptures at Pergamon. He was an authority on the Hittites. Among his books are *Reisen in Kleinasien und Nordsyrien*, written in collaboration with Humann; *Pseudohethitische Kunst; Beschreibung der Skulpturen aus Pergamon;* and *Die Griechische Bühne.* (*Athen.* March 18, 1911, p. 313; *Ath. Mitt.* XXVI, No. 2.)

Emil Reich. — Dr. Emil Reich died December 11, 1911, at the age of fifty-seven. He was born at Eperjes, Hungary, March 24, 1854, and was well known as an author and lecturer on history. Among his publications were *Graeco-Roman Institutions*, an *Atlas of Ancient History*, and a *History of Civilization.* (New York *Evening Post*, December 12, 1910.)

Berthold Riehl. — Berthold Riehl died in Munich, April 5, 1911. He was born in 1858, and devoted his life from the age of eighteen to the history of Bavarian art. He was the author of the volume on Augsburg in the series of *Villes d'art célèbres*, of *Études sur l'histoire de la peinture bavaroise au XV^e siècle* (1896), of an *Histoire de la sculpture en pierre et en bois dans la Haute-Bavière jusqu'au milieu du XV siècle* (1902), etc.

Felix Solmsen. — Felix Solmsen, professor of Indogermanic languages at Bonn, was recently killed by a fall from a train. He was in his forty-sixth year. His wide range of knowledge and his ability as a lecturer brought him a high reputation. Among his publications are *Inscriptiones Graecae Selectae* and *Beiträge zur griechischen Wortforschung.* (*Athen.* June 24, 1911, p. 719.)

SALONICA. — Three Inscriptions. — In *Berl. Phil. W.* XXXI, 1911, cols. 597 f., P. N. PAPAGEORGIU publishes three fragmentary inscriptions recently discovered on marble slabs built into the wall of the church of St. Sophia at Salonica.

SERVIA. — Recent Discoveries. — In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XIII, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 197–228 (37 figs.), N. VULIĆ publishes a number of antiquities, chiefly Latin inscriptions, recently discovered in Servia. At **Praovo (Aquae)** seven Latin inscriptions; at **Brza Palanka (Egeta)** an inscribed brick stamp and an inscribed bowl; at **Kostolac (Municipium Aelium Viminacium)** twelve inscriptions, of which two are Greek and one Greek and Latin, nine sculptures, an inscribed brick, and two rings, one inscribed ΠΡΩΒΙΝΚΙ and the other ΜΝΕΜΟΝΕΥΕ; at **Belgrad (Municipium Singidunum)** three inscriptions; at **Dubravica an der Moravamündung (Municipium Aurelium Augustum Margum)** two sculptures, adding brief descriptions of three others in a private collection; at **Kuršumlija** a broken grave relief representing the busts of a man and a woman, between whom stands a child; also a milestone; at **Zlokučani bei Üsküb (Colonia Flavia Scupi)** four grave inscriptions, above one of which is a funeral banquet; at **Niš (Naissus)** two Latin inscriptions and a marble relief; at **Ravna (Timacum minus?)** a relief representing a pine (?) tree; from **Baranica** an inscription. He also publishes a number of Latin inscriptions from Dalmatia, of which one is from **Guberevac**, six from **Babe**, four from **Stojnik**, and one from **Plevlje.**

EGYPT

RECENT GERMAN EXCAVATIONS. — In *Klio*, XI, 1911, pp. 258–264, L. BORCHARDT gives a summary of the most recent work of the Preussisches Papyrusunternehmen and the Sieglin Expedition in Egypt. The former found at **Dimeh** a considerable number of papyri, including fragments of a poem, a philosophical treatise, and an account of the acts of martyrs. At **Medinet Madi** it brought to light remains of a pylon and a temple, on one wall of which was a very large relief of Ptolemaic date, somewhat injured, representing a king sacrificing before Isis, who is suckling Horus. Seventy-five metres to the south was a small building with papyrus columns, which must have resembled the kiosk at Philae. The Sieglin Expedition completed the excavation of the mortuary temple of Chephren at **Gizeh**. To judge by the fragments, it must have contained over one hundred small statues. In front of it was a terrace, upon which stood five monuments, including a chapel, with a pair of huge blocks on either side of it, which probably supported colossal lions. There were also found remains of a second chapel. The small pyramid at the middle of the south side of the pyramid of Chephren was examined, but no mortuary temple found. It probably belonged to the wife of Chephren. The expedition also excavated a mastaba of the fifth dynasty with well-preserved reliefs which were taken to the University of Tübingen. At **Abusir** a cemetery was discovered with remains dating chiefly from the early dynasties, although there were a few things from the Middle and New Kingdoms, and a Greek sarcophagus. The principal finds were large and handsome stone vases, many of which were taken to Germany.

ANIBEH. — New Empire Tombs. — In *The Museum Journal*, University of Pennsylvania, I, 1910, pp. 42–48 (7 figs.), C. L. WOOLLEY reports upon his excavation of a number of tombs of the New Empire in 1910. They lie in the desert behind the modern Anibeh, and belonged to the ancient town of Ma'am. On an isolated hill was a gallery tomb with painted reliefs belonging to Prince Pennut, superintendent of the temple of Horus at Ma'am, about 1150 B.C. Southeast of this hill lies the cemetery, which is interesting because of the preservation of the mud brick superstructures to the shaft graves. The inner walls of these chapels were once covered with frescoes. One dromos tomb had above it a building consisting of a fore court with brick pillars and an entrance to the east, and behind, a second court above the tomb proper, to which a stepped approach led. The wall of the eastern court was continued so as to enclose the western, leaving a space about two feet six inches between the inner and outer walls. This was divided by cross walls every seven or eight feet, and in the spaces were subsidiary burials. The tombs were cut in the rock, and reached by a perpendicular shaft or a stepped dromos. The poorer people were buried in shallow graves. Numerous small objects of no great importance were found; the most interesting was a Cretan vase of the period known as Late Minoan I.

COPTOS. — Royal Decrees of the Old Empire. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 268–275, R. WEILL describes the stelae of the Old Empire found at Coptos in 1909–1910 (see *A.J.A.* XIV, p. 363 ; XV, p. 82). The blocks had been used as building stones in a foundation of Roman date. Two of

Pepi II, of the sixth dynasty, have to do with property rights and special privileges of the sanctuary of Coptos. Another, of Pepi I, grants certain privileges to a chapel of Apout, mother of the king. A fourth, belonging to a new king, Demb-ab-taoui, also called Ouazkara, regulates the rights and privileges of the temples in Upper Egypt. A translation of this inscription is given. A fifth decree is simply a letter of congratulation to an officer from a king, Nofirkaouhor, not previously known, whose Horus name is Noutirbaou. Both of these kings came after the sixth dynasty, and apparently not far apart. A second campaign has brought to light a seventh stele dating from the time of Pepi II. In *R. Arch.* XVII, 1911, pp. 451 f., A. J. REINACH describes briefly the excavations of 1910–1911. Two new stelae of the sixth dynasty were found, as well as a granite stele of the Middle Empire; the New Empire is represented by the top of an enormous carved and painted pillar of Amenophis II and the torso, with mutilated head, of a large statue of Ramses VI, both of red granite. The most numerous remains are of the Ptolemaic age. Among them are many terra-cottas. A dozen stelae, once painted or gilded, bear each two male busts in high relief. Style and type resemble the well-known stelae from Palmyra. Perhaps these busts represent some of the Palmyrene officers who were stationed here under Septimius Severus and Caracalla.

GIZEH. — The Egyptian Expedition of Harvard University and the Museum of Fine Arts. — In *B. Mus. F. A.* IX, 1911, pp. 13–20 (9 figs.), G. A. R(EISNER) gives the results of the Egyptian expedition of Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The northern part of the cemetery west of the Great Pyramid was cleared and found to contain tombs of the family of Cheops, and later tombs belonging to priests and officials, to whom were entrusted the performance of the offering rites to the dead. These cemeteries had fallen into decay, and were covered with sand by the sixth dynasty. In 1906–07, the pyramid temple of Mycerinus was excavated, and in it were found pieces of an alabaster statue of Mycerinus. South of this temple was the quarry for the pyramid of Mycerinus, with tombs of priests on its north and west terraces. The causeway running from the pyramid to a valley temple was followed, and in 1908 the temple found. It was of mud-brick, but contained many valuable antiquities. In the portico were the bases of four life-size alabaster statues still in place, while the statues lay in fragments on the floor. Among them was the head of Shepseskaf (Fig. 1), son of Mycerinus. In other rooms were unfinished statuettes, copper implements and weapons, magic wands of flint, and a great number of vessels of alabaster, porphyry, diorite, crystal, slate, and other stones. The excavations were completed in 1910, when a

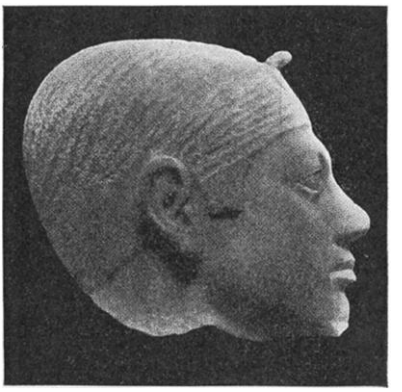


FIGURE 1. — HEAD OF SHEPSESKAF, FROM GIZEH.

beautiful pair of slate statues (Fig. 2), now in the Museum of Fine Arts, were discovered. Remains of three temples were found on the site: 1. The foundations of a magnificent building of stone, laid by Mycerinus. 2. The mud-brick temple built by Shepseskaf, his successor. 3. A mud-brick reconstruction, built by Pepi II, of the sixth dynasty. The early death of Shepseskaf prevented him from finishing his father's temple in stone. Incidentally the foundations for a pyramid northwest of this temple were identified as those of Shepseskaf. The statues found make it possible to date the Sphinx and

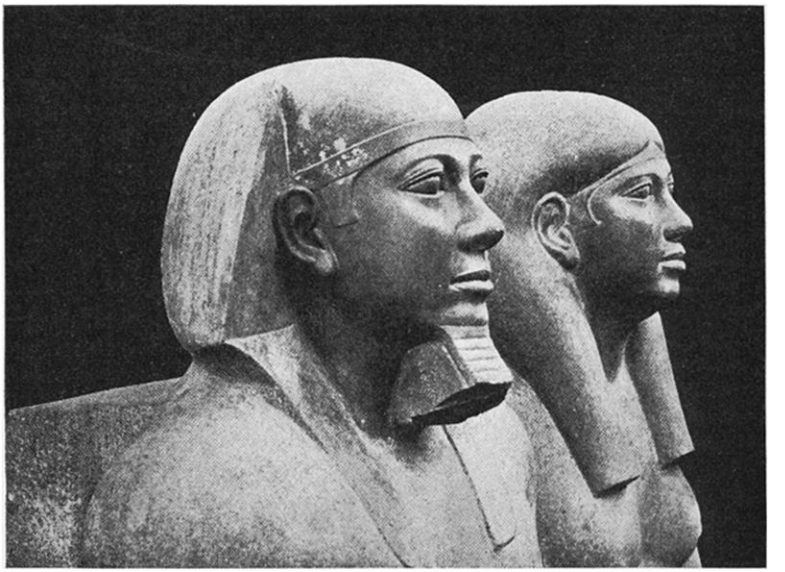


FIGURE 2. — MYCERINUS AND HIS QUEEN, FROM GIZEH.

the diorite statue of Chephren in the time of Chephren. The Sphinx is the guardian of the sacred precincts of the Second Pyramid, and its head is a portrait of Chephren.

MEMPHIS. — The Excavation of the Palace of Apries. — In *Rec. Past*, X, 1911, pp. 1–14 (16 figs.), W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE describes briefly the excavation of the palace of Apries, the Egyptian Hopra. At the south side, across a wide fosse, was the entrance, opening upon which was a guard room with a trench about it. Beyond this, on the west, was the kitchen in which the brick fireplaces still remain. To the east lies the door to the harem quarter, and opposite it on the west the winter court. This was 116 × 107 ft., and contained four rows of four columns, which supported a roof nearly fifty feet high. Beyond the winter court were some halls and workrooms, and then at the northern end the summer court, which had a row of columns supporting a verandah along its south side about fifty-five feet high. Only the capitals still remain. The walls are from fourteen to twenty feet thick, and the whole area is about two acres in extent. In the

centre of the winter court is a stone cist, with close-fitting lid, sunk in the floor. In the fosse were found the blocks of a great gateway, dating from the twelfth dynasty, and adorned with six sculptured scenes, three on each side, representing the installation of the crown prince as heir to the kingdom. Each scene was about seven feet square. There were also found a great number of Egyptian, Persian, and Greek seals. The most remarkable had upon it two men taking an oath over a kid. One man has the Hittite spread eagle behind him, and the other, a seated figure, evidently his king. The Greek seals dating from the fifth century are important. In the Temple of Ptah remains of two sanctuaries were found, one of Amenhotep III, 1400 B.C., and the other of Amasis, 550 B.C., with the best portrait of the king yet found. Many minor discoveries were also made.

MEROE. — Recent Discoveries. — The work at Meroe during the last season has been on a larger scale than ever before, six hundred workmen being employed at a time. The temple of Amon, where the Ethiopian kings were crowned, and where they ruled, has now been completely cleared, so that its plans, which present several unique features, can be properly studied. Several interesting products of Ethiopian art were brought to light. In the Hall of Columns was found a dais, carved out of a single block of stone, upon which probably stood a small image, since glazed fragments were picked up in the vicinity. Here was also found an altar designed for the sacrifice of animals at the shrine of the temple. In the outer temple were discovered a royal dais with remarkable representations of captives, bound with their elbows attached to their heels behind their backs; and a great obelisk of black granite bearing what Professor Garstang believes to be the best continuous Ethiopian inscription that has been found. Another interesting discovery was a fine cameo carved with a design of galloping horses, one black and the other white, dating probably from about 300 B.C. Besides the temple of Amon, the temple of the Sun, which is situated about a mile out into the desert, was also completely unearthed. On the south side was found the funerary chamber, in which stood vases filled with bones and charcoal, perhaps the remains of the human sacrifices mentioned by Heliodorus. On the walls were sculptures representing men and boys being slain and tortured by the conquerors. Several other smaller buildings were also included in the season's excavations, such as a great columned hall, with frescoes of the king and queen on the walls. In front of the entrance was found a massive bronze head, dating from the period of Augustus, and perhaps representing Germanicus (15 B.C.–19 A.D.). The eyes are inlaid with alabaster. In the other palaces which were unearthed were found pieces of glaze-work, bearing the names of seven or eight royal personages of Ethiopia, probably of the sixth or fifth century B.C. Gold dust and nuggets to the value of nearly $10,000 were discovered in two jars of pottery, unquestionably part of the traditional treasure of the Ethiopians. (*Nation*, June 29, 1911, pp. 657–658; *Athen.* June 24, 1911, pp. 724–725.)

NUBIA. — Recent Discoveries. — The Nubian Archaeological Survey has recently exhibited in London a collection of antiquities from the district which will be submerged by the raising of the Assuan dam. The pottery included black incised ware filled with white, resembling that found at Abydos and elsewhere, and thin glazed red and black vases. One of the latter had a long curved spout like a teapot. The most important object

was a mace about two feet in length, covered with thick gold foil, on which appeared in relief figures of animals like those on the votive mace heads and shields found at Hierakonpolis, and now in the Ashmolean Museum and elsewhere. These discoveries seem to prove that the predynastic and protodynastic culture of Egypt extended over Nubia. (*Athen.* June 24, 1911, p. 724.)

THE SUDAN. — Carian, Egyptian, and Nubian-Greek Inscriptions. — In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXXII, 1910, pp. 261–268 (2 pls.), A. H. SAYCE publishes a number of minor Carian, Egyptian, and Nubian-Greek inscriptions and graffiti from the neighborhood of the second cataract in the Sudan.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

NEWLY DISCOVERED SYRIAN INSCRIPTIONS. — In *R. Bibl.* VIII, 1911, pp. 115–119 (6 figs.), F. M. ABEL publishes a Safaitic inscription from Damascus, and six small Greek inscriptions from Aleppo, Antioch, Seleucia, and Gaza.

DAMASCUS. — Discovery of Roman Remains. — In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XLIII, 1911, pp. 42–51 (plan), J. E. HANAUER reports the discovery near the great mosque of Damascus, of columns which formed part of the approach to the temple in Roman times. Following up the line of these columns, other columns were discovered built into the walls of the modern buildings. As the result of the investigation, the conclusion is reached that the ancient city was traversed by two long streets running east and west, ending in great triple gates, and lined with grand colonnades. These streets were intersected by others at right angles, and also ended in city-gates, some of which can still be identified: Bab Kisan, Bab Shaghur, etc. The palace and military quarter was where the present citadel stands; the agora, forum, or market, south of the latter, and south and west of the temple enclosure. The theatre still needs locating. Perhaps the name "Midan" (or theatre) suburb will furnish the clew.

SAMARIA. — The Discoveries of the Harvard Expedition. — In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XLIII, 1911, pp. 79–83, S. R. DRIVER summarizes the reports of the discoveries of the Harvard Expedition in Samaria. See also H. VINCENT in *R. Bibl.* VIII, 1911, pp. 115–131; and D. G. LYON in *S. S. Times*, LIII, 1911, p. 6.

ASIA MINOR

COINS. — In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* III, 1910, pp. 86–98 (pl.), J. G. MILNE publishes the coins collected by Professor Garstang on his first expedition in Asia Minor. They are Greek, Roman, and Byzantine. The oldest are a Lydian coin of electrum (Alyattes?), and two silver coins of Teos and Calendris, dating from the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. respectively.

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS. — In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* IV, 1911, pp. 35–44 (map), M. L. SMITH and M. N. TOD publish thirty Greek inscriptions copied on a journey from Angora through Galatia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Commagene. They are chiefly Christian funerary inscriptions.

CNIDIAN CHERSONESE. — New Inscriptions. — Eight inscriptions, one honorary, six funerary, from the Cnidian Chersonese are published by N. CHAVIARAS in *B.C.H.* XXXIV, 1910, pp. 425–428. Thirteen inscrip-

tions from the Cnidian peninsula, and three from Isnik, are published by M. SCHEDE in *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVI, 1911, pp. 97–104. No. 1 is a small fragment of a fourth century decree of the Cnidians. The rest are funerary inscriptions, No. 16 being the epitaph in hexameters of a young man.

PERGAMON. — The Excavations of 1908–1910. — A report on the excavations of 1908 and 1909 is published in *Ath. Mitt.* XXXV, 1910, pp. 345–523 (15 pls.). The building remains are described by W. DÖRPFELD, pp. 345–400. The Roman thermae, east of the upper gymnasium, and remains northwest of the gymnasium were uncovered, including a building which may have been a prytaneum. The most important result of the main excavation was the uncovering of a terrace further to the northwest, containing a precinct of Demeter. It was entered through a propyleum at the east and was bounded at the north and south by stoas. These buildings were erected by Apollonis, queen of Attalus I. The north stoa lies 4 m. higher than the level of the terrace. In front of its eastern half, nine rows of seats formed a sort of theatre, which must have served a purpose similar to that of the Telesterium at Eleusis. In the centre of the terrace the altar was found to be in good preservation. The Ionic temple of Demeter was of trachyte, except for a marble frieze with bucrania and garlands. It had a deep pronaos *in antis* to which was added in Roman times a second pronaos, tetrastyle with Corinthian columns. Inscriptions on both altar and temple show that they were built by Philetaerus, founder of the Pergamene dynasty and his brother, Eumenes, in honor of their mother, Boa. Four Roman buildings in the lower town, studied by P. Schazmann, are briefly described. In the vicinity of Pergamon, the search for the royal grave in the great tumulus, Yigma Tepeh, was continued but without success. Three ancient sites, Tisna, Teuthrania, and Atarneus, were investigated. An examination of the lower plain of the Caïcus established the correctness of Strabo's description of the Elaïtic Gulf, the peninsula of Cane, and the mouths of the Caïcus. The doubts which have been expressed in regard to it are due to a later change in the geography of the region. Ninety-eight inscriptions are published by R. HEPDING, pp. 401–493. They include decrees (1–7), lists of ephebi (8–21), dedications (22–44), honorary inscriptions (45–64), inscriptions on buildings (65–72), funerary inscriptions (73–91), inscriptions stamped on brick, lead, etc. (92–98). The miscellaneous finds, also published by HEPDING, pp. 494–523, include a large number of fragmentary sculptures. Two small statues of Nike, to be grouped with the statue of Aphrodite on a swan found in 1907 (*ibid.* XXXIII, 1908, p. 433), and numerous other fragments, decorated a building either as acroteria or otherwise. A head of Hermes is a copy of a fifth century type. A head of Eros resembles, in the arrangement of the hair, the Eros stretching a bow, attributed to Lysippus. Portraiture is represented by a head of Augustus, a head possibly of the youthful Tiberius, and a head of Agrippina the elder. Also noteworthy are an archaistic torso of the Apollo type and a seated statuette of Asclepius. The finest piece of sculpture is a fragmentary relief, showing Zeus (?) seated on an elaborately carved throne on which a lion's skin is spread. In style it resembles the Telephus frieze.

A brief report of the campaign of 1910 is added by W. DÖRPFELD, *ibid.* pp. 524–526. The excavation of the precinct of Demeter and of the Roman thermae was continued and the sanctuary of Meter Aspordene on the sum-

mit of Gündag, partially uncovered. At the February (1910) meeting of the Berlin Archaeological Society, W. Dörpfeld described the buildings of the sanctuary of Demeter, and H. Hepding the smaller objects found there, especially the inscriptions, through which much of the history and purposes of the buildings themselves is known. On an artificial terrace on the south slope of the hill, formed by cutting in at the back and building up in front, the first two kings, Philetaerus and Eumenes I, erected the temple and the great altar in honor of their mother Boa; then Queen Apollonis, wife of Attalus I (241–197), surrounded the area with a colonnade having propylaea in the east side, which she dedicated to Demeter and Cora Thesmophoroi; while in a new era of prosperity in the second century A.D., one C. Claudius Silianus added a Corinthian portico to the original Ionic temple, dedicating it to Demeter Carpophorus and Cora. A large number of other divinities had places of worship within the precinct, and the first epigraphic evidence for an altar to the "Unknown Gods" as seen by Paul at Athens, appears to be found here. The priestly offices were the same as at Eleusis. The sculptures, largely Roman, include reliefs of harvest symbols, Cerberus, Demeter, etc., and a number of heads of gods and emperors; of the cult statue, only a few fragments. P. Schazmann, from Geneva, spoke on the Roman buildings of the lower city (see above), which was still being excavated, mostly under great difficulties, owing to the modern occupation of the ground. An amphitheatre, a gymnasium, and an unidentified enclosure stand conspicuously above the present houses. (*Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 537–542.)

Supports for a Bench. — Two supports for a bench or throne at Pergamon, in the form of lions' feet, are published by P. SCHAZMANN, *Ath. Mitt.* XXXI, 1911, pp. 110–112 (fig.).

YUZZAT. — Hittite Cuneiform Tablets. — In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* III, 1910, pp. 99–106 (3 pls.), T. G. PINCHES publishes nine fragmentary cuneiform tablets from Yuzzat, Boghazkeui. One is, perhaps, a tribute-list, and another, which reproduces an Assyro-Babylonian original, contains incantations against sickness.

GREECE

ARGOLIS. — Explorations in 1909. — In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVI, 1911, pp. 21–38 (pl.; 7 figs.), A. FRICKENHAUS and W. MÜLLER report on a journey in Argolis made in 1909. In Phliasia they identified above the village of Hagios Georgios the fort mentioned by Xenophon, *Hell.* VII, 2, 5–9, 11–15, and noted various watch towers probably belonging to the same period. The Mycenaean fortresses of Lerna and Lerceia in the Argive plain were located; Asine, on the south coast, showed a circuit wall belonging in part to Mycenaean times; and a Mycenaean settlement was found near the temple at Nemea. Geometric and early Protocorinthian sherds, found in the interstices of the blocks of the great supporting wall at the Argive Heraeum, show that the early temple is to be dated about 700 B.C. In the village of Herakleion a fragment of the sima of the temple at Nemea came to light, and the two inscriptions, *I.G.* IV, 487 and 488, were shown to fit together. In Spaïtzikou, in the plain of Asine, the foundations of a large temple, hitherto unknown, were observed. Lessa is to be placed on the height above Ligourio; the small forts Kasarmi and Kastraki are unimportant

and not earlier than the fourth century B.C. At Troezen a wall cutting off the city from the acropolis is identical with the one mentioned in *I.G.* IV, 757, and is thus dated in the second century B.C. A relief surmounting the inscription *I.G.* IV, 748 shows Aphrodite in the type of the Venus Genetrix, the same statue occurring on Roman bronze coins of Troezen. At Hermione remains of the Chthonia precinct were observed immediately west of the city wall, and on a hill on the coast to the southwest of the town Mycenaean sherds were found. On the island of Hydra the earlier acropolis, founded in Mycenaean times, lies on a hill a half-hour's walk to the west of the modern town.

ATHENS. — Recent Discoveries. — Several interesting excavations are being carried on in Athens by the Archaeological Society of that city. Northwest of the Acropolis, on the site of the Bouleuterion, several important antiquities have been brought to light, among them a marble head of a youth belonging to the fifth century B.C. of the type of the Apollo of the Omphalos. In order to determine the date of the retaining wall which supports the soil of the Pnyx, the public meeting-place of the Athenians, the embankment behind this wall is being cleared away. Here have been unearthed vase fragments of the fifth century and some stamped vase handles belonging to the fourth century B.C. It should, therefore, seem that the retaining wall could not be older than the fourth century. However, at a distance of about eight yards inward, there has been discovered another retaining wall, built of smaller stones laid in courses, which is considerably older, though the exact time of its construction cannot as yet be fixed. In the agora have been found in an almost perfect state of preservation a portico consisting of two pillars of Pentelic marble, 3 m. high, the torso of a youth in marble similar to the Eleusis boy, and several interesting bas-reliefs and portions of inscriptions. These excavations will be continued throughout the winter. (*Nation*, February 23, 1911, p. 201.)

Excavations in the Outer Ceramicus. — Under Professor Brückner work has been carried on to restore the outer ceramicus to its condition in the fourth century B.C. A terminal stone inscribed ABATON seems to mark the entrance to the enclosure in which ostracism was pronounced. Ten sherds have been found engraved with the name of Thucydides, son of Melesias, and twenty with that of Cleippides, son of Deinias. Not far away is the sanctuary of the Tripatores, several inscribed terminal stones of which have been found. There is talk of removing the church of Hagia Triada to complete the exploration of this quarter. Numerous reliefs, inscriptions, and other objects, including two bronze *kalpides*, have been found. The discovery of geometric vases shows that the necropolis is older than has been supposed. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XVII, 1911, p. 157, after A. STRUCK, in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*.) See also Πρακτικά for 1909, pp. 105–112, for a discussion of the levels; and *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 531–532.

Excavations near the "Theseum." — G. P. OIKONOMOS, ephor of antiquities in Corinth, Argolis, and Arcadia, has presented a report to the Greek Archaeological Society on the excavations which were made near the "Theseum" in Athens in the hope of finding the ancient agora. Among the objects discovered, the most important is a torso of a beautiful statue of Apollo, which he identifies with the statue referred to by Pausanias as the work of the sculptor Euphranor. There were also

found several important inscriptions, one containing a law on the Aparchai of Eleusis; another relating to the mines of Laurium; and a third mentioning for the first time the name of an Athenian archon called Athenodorus. It would appear from the inscriptions that under the "Theseum" there was situated the famous Metroon of Athens, the position of which has long been a disputed point. (*Nation*, April 13, 1911, p. 382.)

The Rebuilding of the Propylaea. — In Πρακτικά for 1909, published 1911, pp. 113–116 (pl. with 4 figs.), N. M. BALANOS explains that during the year 1909 an attempt was made to collect the blocks belonging to the Propylaea lying scattered about the Acropolis. It was found that most of the missing stones of the northern part of the east front were still in existence. The drums of the columns which had been dislocated were put back in place. During this operation it was discovered that the different drums were numbered with red paint before being set up. The wooden blocks in the centre of the drums were found in an excellent state of preservation and removed to the museum.

Funeral Inscriptions. — In *American Journal of Philology*, XXXI, 1910, pp. 377–403 (5 figs.), D. M. ROBINSON publishes seventy-five Greek inscriptions, chiefly funeral, on κιονίσκοι found in Athens and the vicinity. He also adds an inscription from Achaea, consisting of names and figures, and a funeral inscription of the second century A.D. from Hadji Bostanlar in ancient Lydia.

BOEOTIA AND PHOCIS. — Excavations in 1909. — In Πρακτικά for 1909, published 1911, pp. 123–130, G. SOTERIADES reports that further excavations have proved that the "prehistoric tomb" near the Cephissus at **Chaeronea** was really a place for burning the dead and was in use for a long period. Excavations at **Abae** and at **Elatea** yielded nothing important. Near **Drachmani** a large tomb was opened. Four metres below the surface a paved area was discovered, but for what purpose it was used is uncertain. The vase fragments found with it date from the fourth and third centuries B.C. At **Palioanivtsa**, three hours north of Drachmani, unimportant Greek tombs were opened. There are important remains of a Byzantine church here. At a site west of Drachmani there were found abundant remains of the neolithic period. One peculiar vase had upon it a face with painted eyes and nose represented plastically. Above the neolithic stratum was a Mycenaean settlement. Near the ancient **Drumaea** a prehistoric tomb was found.

CEPHALONIA. — The Excavations of 1908. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 6–9, P. CAVVADIAS describes briefly his excavations in 1908 on the island of Cephalonia. At **Mazaracata** he found a beehive tomb and sixteen tombs cut in the rock, in which there were eighty-three graves. The objects found in them, consisting of pieces of a girdle of gold, pins, daggers, arrow-heads, stone loom weights, numerous stirrup cups, vases of local manufacture, etc., date from late Mycenaean times. There was no trace of incineration, but the dead were buried in the position in which they died. At a second site between Mazaracata and Coccolata two beehive tombs were opened, in which were found a large number of engraved gems; also several rectangular tombs of earlier date, containing black pottery without decoration. The fact that one beehive tomb was built above a rectangular tomb proves that the latter type is the earlier. A bronze knife was the

only metal object found in them. At **Argostoli**, where a beehive tomb had been opened previously, a neolithic or aeneolithic cemetery was found. By the aid of walls constructed in cyclopean style terraces had been constructed on which the inhabitants lived. The dead were buried either inside the rude huts or between them. The excavations, then, show three stages of civilization in the island: (1) neolithic, which may be dated about 3000 B.C.; (2) pre-Mycenaean, about 2000 B.C.; (3) Mycenaean, dating from the fifteenth to the tenth century B.C.

CORFU. — Archaic Pediment Sculptures. — The excavations of the Greek Archaeological Society on the island of Corfu under the direction of Professor Dörpfeld have brought to light remains of a large *poros* temple, the pediment of which was 22 m. long. A deposit of archaic terra-cottas, representing Aphrodite, discovered in the vicinity suggests that it was dedicated to this goddess. The sculptures of the west pediment which were found represent a kneeling Gorgon 3.50 m. high, of Attic type, clinging with her right hand to the leg of Pegasus. Perseus, who is smaller, approaches from the right. On either side of this central group was a colossal lion. In the right-hand corner of the pediment Zeus is fighting a giant; behind Zeus is a tree. In the left-hand corner a female figure is seated before an altar-like building. Her hand is raised as if to check a warrior who is about to throw a lance. At the extreme left, filling the corner, a dead man is lying. This remarkable composition is of *poros*, the figures cut half in the round, and it dates from the middle of the sixth century B.C. The lions resemble in style the panther of the Hecatompedon. No other sculptures have yet been found; but these are most important for archaic Greek art, especially in Magna Graecia, Lower Italy, and Sicily. It is not yet clear to what school they belong. The influence of both Attic and Peloponnesian art is evident. (*Kunstchr.* XXII, May 5, 1911, cols. 392–393.) In Ἑστία, April 17, 1911, I. N. SVORONOS discusses the sculptures in some detail, and suggests that the temple was dedicated to Apollo. [See above, p. 356.]

DELOS. — Financial Inscriptions. — In *B.C.H.* XXXV, 1911, pp. 5–85, F. DÜRRBACH publishes nineteen financial inscriptions found in the excavations of 1906 to 1909, together with brief notes on twenty-eight others of which the text is not given. Most of them are accounts which throw light on Delian chronology and *prosopographia*, and on building operations. No. 31 is an interesting fragment of specifications, No. 17 a choregic inscription.

ELIS. — Excavations of the Austrian School. — At a meeting of the Austrian School of Archaeology at Athens, January 18, 1911, A. VON PREMERSTEIN, the director, gave an interesting account of the researches on the plain of Elis, an extensive area near the mouth of the river Peneus, known as the "Curved Elis." Remains of columns were unearthed, which perhaps came from the temple of Athena described by Pausanias. The most important of the buildings discovered was the Octagonon. Near this edifice, which in Christian times was transformed into a church, were found a number of inscribed tombstones. In one of the tombs there was discovered a beautiful gold ornament, now placed in the museum at Athens; in others vases of local manufacture of special interest. (*Nation*, April 13, 1911, p. 382.)

EUBOEA. — Excavations in 1909. — In Πρακτικά for 1909, published

1911, pp. 206–208, G. A. Papavasileiou reports that in 1909 he carried on excavations at a number of sites in Euboea, but discovered nothing of great importance. An almost illegible inscription seems to prove that the foundations of a small building near Stene belonged to a temple of Apollo.

Hermione. — Recent Excavations. — In Πρακτικά for 1909, published 1911, pp. 172–184, A. Philadelpheus reports that during the year 1909 he carried on excavations at various places on the peninsula of Hermione, but with little success. In the ancient cemetery, tombs dating from the first three centuries B.C., were opened containing strigils, mirrors, small vases for the most part undecorated, and ornaments.

Leucas. — Evidences of Achaean Civilization. — At a meeting of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens, December 7, 1910, Professor Dörpfeld announced that he had found indisputable and abundant evidence of Achaean civilization in Leucas (see *A.J.A.* XIV, p. 108). Beside the harbor on the eastern coast of the island, near the modern village of Nidri, at a point opposite the end of a peninsula projecting into the great harbor and shutting in a little land-locked bay, fifteen grave circles from five to ten metres in diameter were discovered at a depth of some five metres from the surface, and above each circle traces of funeral pyres. The chronological succession of the circles can be established and implies fifteen generations. The walls of the circles are built of flat stones and originally rose, perhaps a metre or so in height; within is packed earth and stones save for a rectangular space reserved as the grave chamber, in which were buried only men, to judge from the bronze weapons found in connection with this form of burial, while the women were interred in pithoi, the exterior of which often shows rope-like decoration in relief. Mound graves within the circles contained the remains of children. The pithoi also were beneath the floor of the grave circles, and the mouth of each pithos was covered with a second vase. Previously, potsherds alone had been known; in these graves the forms of the vases first became apparent. All were hand-made and slightly fired. There were typical Mycenaean shapes; vases with one or two high handles; a vase of the *Schnabelkanne* type; and, also, a high-footed vase with hollow stem and an opening designed apparently for the insertion of live coals to heat the contents of the bowl above. Some sherds had decoration in relief, others showed a picked-in design, while others had on the lip the notch seen in Halstatt pottery. At Dimini and Sesklo mound graves above the neolithic stratum contained vases of Mycenaean type. At Tiryns, also, mound graves lay above the older palace, but below the later. Among the bronze implements are a knife and a dagger blade with holes similar to those found by Tsountas in graves of the Achaean civilization of the islands, while a long bronze sword has a haft and hilt of gold unornamented. There were in one grave many flint arrow-heads, as in a domed grave at Pylos. From pithoi came two silver armlets and forty-nine beads of a gold necklace. Dörpfeld dates the grave circles in the period to which belong the shaft graves of Mycenae and the mound graves of Dimini and Sesklo. The bronzes and vases correspond with those in other parts of Mycenaean Greece. In Leucas, however, the richer Mycenaean culture, influenced by eastern, Oriental art, is not apparent. True to Homeric implication, these Achaeans of the west possessed the simpler culture of the north, in sympathy with which is the astonishment exhibited by Telemachus at Sparta when he be-

holds the splendor of ivory and of amber. Between the grave circles and the shore are remains of walls, which are identified as belonging to the palace. A second excavation was conducted close to and inside the modern chapel of Hagia Kyriake, at the end of the peninsula previously mentioned. The presence of terra-cotta figures and reliefs, in part archaic and in part dating from classical times, fixes the site of an ancient sanctuary of a goddess to whom the ancient Achaean sailors made their vows, as do the present inhabitants of Nidri to the Christian saint, whenever they start on fishing voyages. Above the chapel is located the house presented to Dörpfeld by the German Emperor, and a second building used as a museum, in which Professor Gossler of Stuttgart has established the collection of objects found in the course of excavation. The publication of these objects is promised, and Dörpfeld announces a forthcoming book on the Leucas-Ithaca question.

MOUNT LYCAEUS. — The Excavation of the Hippodrome. — In Πρακτικά for 1909, published 1911, pp. 185–200 (22 figs.), K. KOUROUNIOTES describes his excavations on Mount Lycaeus. The hippodrome ran from north to south. On the south was a long stoa, which can be followed for 70 m., but was originally longer. It was 11 m. deep. Within it were remains of Byzantine buildings and Christian tombs, but no trace of the columns. In front of it stood statues. Forty-five metres north of the stoa were four rows of steps used as seats by the spectators, extending from east to west in a straight line across the hippodrome. Fifteen metres from these steps, at a lower level, near where the starting-point must have been, was a row of seats made of large blocks. At a distance of 265 m. were found two small bases for columns about 60 m. apart, which the writer regards as νύσσαι or turning posts, but why there were two is not clear. Half-way down the hippodrome on the west side were found a few long plaques with two grooves in them, like the marks for starting in the stadia at Epidaurus and Olympia. They probably mark the site of the stadium. West of the hippodrome was a large building 38 m. by 20 m., the walls of which are standing to a height of 1½ to 2 m. This was probably the *Xenon*. Near the southwest corner of the stoa was a small rectangular building standing on a three-stepped base with a portico of five Ionic columns in front and a pediment. Within it was semicircular. Fifty metres northwest of this building was a well.

MESSENE. — The Excavations of 1909. — In Πρακτικά for 1909, published 1911, pp. 201–205 (5 figs.), G. P. OIKONOMOS reports that in 1909 he excavated the end of the west side of the stadium at Messene and found that it had thirteen rows of seats, of which the lower rows were well preserved. In the agora remains of a large building were found, consisting of a room on the east, 19 by 18.3 m., adjoining another room 11.27 by 8.55 m., which had two columns between antae on its south end. Behind this room was a square, paved area, fronted on the north by four square bases for columns. Further to the west was another large room with a semicircular niche on its east side. This building is the *Synedrion* and is of Hellenistic date.

NAXOS. — A Pre-Mycenaean Building. — In Πρακτικά for 1909, published 1911, pp. 209–210, K. STEPHANOS reports the discovery at Kastraki, Naxos, of a building of two rooms, in which he found pre-Mycenaean vase fragments, some of which are unique, and stone tools.

OLYMPIA. — The Discoveries of 1907–1909. — In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVI, 1911, pp. 163–192 (pl.; 24 figs.), F. WEEGE publishes the finds of the excavations of 1907–1909 at Olympia. The pottery from the stratum of dwelling houses is for the most part of coarse dark clay, hand-made and carelessly fired. The shapes are in many cases highly developed, suggesting metal prototypes. The appearance of stone implements and the entire absence of bronze is to be explained by the poverty of the settlement, which cannot be dated before the Bronze Age, but in the second millennium B.C. One late Mycenaean sherd was found. The finds from higher strata included numerous votive offerings of terra-cotta and bronze similar to those from the earlier excavations. One of the vase fragments found under the Heraeum is certainly proto-Corinthian, giving the eighth or seventh century B.C. as the *terminus post quem* for the building of the temple.

OROPUS. — A Bronze Foot. — During the year 1909, excavations at the Amphiareum, near Oropus, brought to light nothing of importance except a bronze foot wearing a sandal and spur. It probably belonged to an equestrian statue, several of which are known from inscriptions to have been set up in the vicinity. (V. LEONARDOS, Πρακτικά for 1909, published 1911, pp. 119–120; pl.)

PYLOS. — Newly Discovered Tombs. — In Πρακτικά for 1909, published 1911, pp. 274–292 (2 pls.), A. N. SKIAS describes his excavation of a Mycenaean tomb at a place called Viglitsa, about an hour's ride from Old Pylos. The two long sides of the tomb were walled up with rectangular slabs of stone, upon which, forming the roof, rested huge unworked stones. Above these were small stones to the depth of a metre. Nothing of importance was found in the tomb, and there seems to have been no settlement near by. Another important tomb was found half an hour to the west. To the southeast of Coryphasium, in a marsh, remains of a temple and other buildings were discovered; and in the neighborhood many late tombs.

SPARTA. — Completion of the Excavations. — At a meeting of the British School at Athens, December 2, 1910, Mr. Dawkins announced that the School had this year, after a short period of excavation, completed its work at Sparta. On the hill of Menelaion a large number of houses were laid bare, belonging to the end of the Mycenaean period; all were much destroyed by erosion, and finds were few; but the best preserved house yielded typical Mycenaean pottery and clay sealings to close the mouths of wine-jars. The conflagration which finally destroyed the large Mycenaean town on this hill, preserved on these sealings traces of the vine leaves which were placed in the mouth of the jar to prevent the clay from settling into the wine, and of the rushes with which the sealing was bound to the jar. The clay was stamped with a seal which bore an intaglio design of animals. After the destruction of the Mycenaean town, Sparta was refounded at the beginning of the Iron Age, on the classical site in the plain below, on the opposite bank of the Eurotas, and only the shrine of the Hero Menelaus marked the earlier settlement. From the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia, two inscribed bases of the second century A.D., for statues of the *bomonikai*, victors in the contest of endurance at the altar of Orthia, are similar to a base already known in the museum, but one of the new examples gives a fresh formula of some interest, as well as furnishing an excellent specimen of Laconian dialect, traces of which are still preserved in the speech of Greek

peasants at Monemvasia, where *rhotacism* and the use of the article form ἁ instead of ἡ is habitual. At **Kalyvia tes Sochas**, an hour and a half south of Sparta, the Eleusinium was excavated after the German Institute had generously waived a prior claim. No important results were obtained, but stamped tiles and a few small objects demonstrated clearly the nature of the site.

Acquisitions of the Museum. — In Πρακτικά for 1909, published 1911, pp. 293–300 (2 figs.), K. A. RHOMAIOS describes a number of antiquities found by him in the vicinity of Sparta and removed to the museum. These are a Doric capital of local marble, with a row of leaves carved on the hypotrachelion, of sixth century date; from the village of Kalyvia, a relief representing Artemis, and a mediaeval lion. About 300 m. north of this village was the ancient Eleusinium. From the church of Hagios Ioannes came a female torso of poor workmanship, part of a sarcophagus, and an archaic Doric capital; from the monastery of Koumpares, a large slab similar to one in the British Museum, on which, surrounded by a garland, are carved a cylix, sandals, a mirror, a distaff and spindle, a pitcher, a comb, a shell, and a few other objects; from the monastery of Zermpitse, part of a sarcophagus, known since the time of Ross, representing an Amazon fight. It is of careful workmanship, and dates from the end of the fourth century. On the side of the mountain now called Platyvouni, an ancient quarry was discovered.

SUNIUM. — The Excavations of 1909. — In Πρακτικά for 1909, published 1911, pp. 117–118, V. STAES reports that during the year 1909, the remaining part of the precinct of Poseidon at Sunium, *i.e.* the east slope of the hill on which the temple stands, was excavated. Part of a female torso, probably belonging to the frieze of the temple destroyed by the Persians, was found, as well as part of an inscription which has the name of the god, and confirms the conclusion that the temple was dedicated to Poseidon. Near the temple of Athena, where remains of an earlier temple were found the year before, a great number of small vases were discovered, dating from the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.

TEGEA. — Recent Excavations. — In Πρακτικά for 1909, published 1911, pp. 303–323 (5 pls.; fig.), K. A. RHOMAIOS describes his work at Tegea, in 1909. The house which stood at the southwest corner of the temple of Athena Alea was removed, and the ground excavated, and the marshy pools to the east and north filled in. Two statue bases were discovered north of the temple, one of which he thinks supported the female statue, the head of which Gardner and Furtwängler tried to connect with the Atalanta torso. The separate finds were not of great importance, consisting of part of a male torso from a pediment figure, part of an epistyle block inscribed ΚΑΦΕΙΔΑΙ, the moulding of the upper left-hand corner of the doorway, a male hand from a pediment, three pieces of acroteria, a "spectacle" fibula, 18 cm. long, and numerous geometric potsherds. At **Ibraem Effendi** unimportant tombs of the fourth century B.C. were found; and at the site of the temple near **Hagios Sostes**, great quantities of terracottas, mostly broken, having to do with the worship of Demeter and Cora. An important bronze statuette, 30 cm. high, represents Cora holding a *phiale* in her right hand, and in her left what may have been a torch. The figure is of about the same date as the charioteer at Delphi. Forty marbles

were collected from the neighboring villages into the local museum, of which an account is given. In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 257–268 (4 figs.), C. Dugas publishes the results of his study of the temple with Berchmans in 1910. The outer colonnade was Doric. So, too, were the columns of the pronaos and opisthodomos, though of a different size. Over these were sculptured metopes, as is proved by two inscriptions, one of which reads ΑΥΓΑ ΤΗΛΕΦΟϚ Α, the last letter standing for 'Α[λέος]; the other is the ΚΑΦΕΙΔΑΙ given above. There was no interior colonnade. The Corinthian columns mentioned by Pausanias were probably half columns resting on the same foundations as the cella walls. Two small fragments



Figure 3. — Bronze Athena from Tegea.

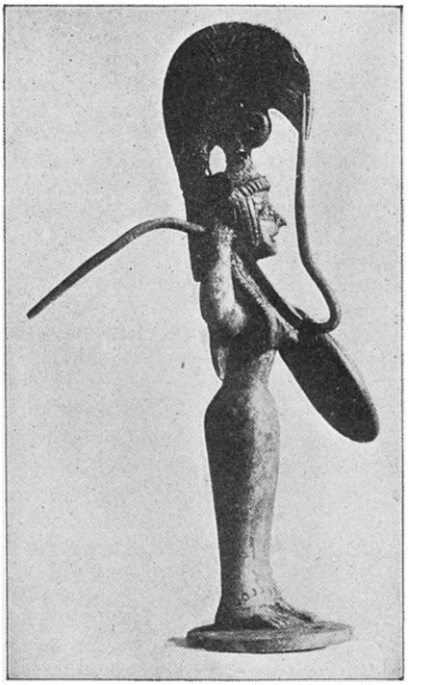


Figure 4. — Bronze Athena from Tegea.

of Corinthian capitals may have belonged to these. The Heracles head and the helmeted head at Piali both came from the west pediment. He believes with Rhomaios that the female head already mentioned did not belong to either pediment. The small objects date for the most part in the geometric period, but one vase is Mycenaean. The bronzes are ex-votos in the form of animals, pins, rings, fibulae, etc. East of the temple, foundations were uncovered, probably belonging to the altar of Melampous (Paus. VIII, 47, 2), and near it a primitive statuette of Athena (Figs. 3 and 4). The two statue bases were probably part of a row.

THESSALY. — Excavations in 1909. — In Πρακτικά for 1909, published 1911, pp. 131–171 (13 figs.), A. S. ARVANITOPOULLOS describes his excavations in Thessaly in 1909. At **Pagasae** further stelae were found in the first and second towers already excavated, and a few in remains of Turkish houses between the first tower and Holykoi. The citadel was discovered where Leake imagined it to be, and fortification walls and numerous architectural fragments of fourth century date brought to light. The only sculptures found were part of a dog and the hoof of an ox. The building to which these belonged was a temple, which may be conjecturally assigned to Dionysus Pelekys. Near by was a pit 3 m. deep. In the eastern part of the citadel walls and potsherds of the neolithic period were found. On a low hill at **Kouphovouno**, 1 km. north of ancient Iolcus, neolithic remains were also found; and between the two a few fifth century tombs and some Mycenaean vase fragments. At a desolate place called **Soros**, one hour south of Pagasae, an ancient site was discovered, which is probably to be identified as Amphanae. It was occupied down to about 400 B.C. It had a large acropolis divided by walls into two parts, of which the southern was the lower and smaller. A series of four gates led to the inner enclosure. The walls, which are well preserved, seem to date from the fifth century B.C. Everywhere remains of houses are to be seen. One building, 14 m. long, was probably the palace. At **Palaiokastro**, near Carditza, important finds of small objects were made.

Excavations in 1910. — At an open meeting of the British School at Athens, December 2, 1910, Mr. DAWKINS outlined briefly the results of the investigations of neolithic culture in Northern Greece, continued during the past year by Messrs. Wace and Thompson. A tumulus at **Tsangli** in Central Thessaly, about midway between Pharsala and Velestino, revealed house walls belonging to the later part of the first neolithic period, characterized in Thessaly by red-on-white painted pottery. Three successive houses were distinguished in one case; the latest shows the rectangular plan well developed, and was unique in having at each interior angle two buttresses, as yet unexplained, unless the suggestion is correct that they served as bases for upright beams which supported the roof. The house had a row of wooden columns down the middle. The finds here were vases, celts, and terra-cotta figurines, in which the excavation in general was very rich. The excavators by a comparison of results with those of sites previously examined, now distinguish four prehistoric periods of Thessalian civilization: —

Neolithic I (red-on-white painted ware).
Neolithic II (with ware characteristic of the Dimini settlement).
Chalcolithic.
Early bronze age (unpainted pottery). The latter part of this age is contemporaneous with Late Minoan II and III, and includes the tombs at Dimini, Sesklo, and Zerelia.

A second tumulus at **Rachmani**, between Larissa and Tempe, revealed a house belonging to the Chalcolithic period. Here were found specimens of pottery with paint laid on so thickly as to form a sort of incrustation, a large store of carbonized vegetables (wheat, peas, lentils, figs, etc.), and four very curious figurines representing the human form, with bodies

of terra-cotta and heads of painted stone, a kind of primitive anticipation of acrolithic sculpture. Many Late Minoan III sherds were among the latest pottery of this deposit, together with fragments of the peculiar Thessalian geometric pottery found at Marmariani and Theotokou.

Recent Discoveries at Gonnus.—A. S. ARVANITOPOULLOS has been conducting excavations at Gonnus, at the foot of Mount Olympus in Thessaly, exactly opposite Tempe, where he has had the good fortune to find many objects of importance. Foremost among these is a round temple of Athena. Fragments of the statue of the goddess also came to light, one of which is inscribed with the name Xenocles, either the dedicator or sculptor of the statue. There were also found inscriptions and decrees bearing on the history of the place. The local authorities have decided to build a museum on the spot for the reception of the finds. (*Nation*, March 23, 1911, p. 303.)

Discoveries at Laspochorion.—A. S. ARVANITOPOULLOS has excavated, at Laspochorion in Thessaly, a number of geometric tombs, and near them has found the acropolis of Homolium, and a temple with rich epigraphic and architectural remains. (*Hellenic Herald*, V, 1911, p. 36.)

Latest Excavations at Pagasae.—A. S. ARVANITOPOULLOS has had another successful season of excavations at Pagasae in Thessaly, where he has cleared the second tower, which was found to have been filled with rubbish containing a number of painted Greek gravestones. About one hundred such gravestones were brought to light, some of them in an excellent state of preservation, of which the following are the most important: A stele of Aristoxydes of Ceios, representing a warrior greeting a youth; one of Clemene, the daughter of Agathocles, representing an altar with a serpent; one of Lycoleon of Angea, with a feast of the dead; and one of Paulus, son of Artemidorus, with a beautiful representation of an anthemion. (*Nation*, February 2, 1911, p. 125.)

Inscription on a Grave Stele near Pharsalus.—In *Berl. Phil. W.* XXXI, 1911, col. 62, F. HILLER V. GAERTRINGEN publishes an inscription on a grave stele recently discovered near Pharsalus, and probably dating from the fourth century B.C. The inscription reads:—

> Ἀλκινόας κούραν λεῦσσε ξένε καὶ Μενεκόρρου
> Τιμάνδραν, ἥβας τὰν στέρεσ' αἶσα λυγρά.
> τᾶς ἀρετὰν αὔξοντες ἀείμναστον συνόμαιμοι
> οὐκ ἀκλεῶς φθιμέναν τῶιδε τάφωι κτέρισαν.

Inscriptions.—In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* III, 1910, pp. 145–160, A. M. WOODWARD publishes fourteen Greek inscriptions found by A. J. B. Wace and M. S. Thompson, in Thessaly, in the spring of 1910. The longest is a deed of manumission of which thirty-five incomplete lines remain.

TIRYNS.—Recent Discoveries.—In *Kunstchr.* XXII, April 28, 1911, cols. 382–383, E. WALDMANN reports upon the recent discoveries at Tiryns, as described by K. Müller and G. Rodenwaldt at a meeting of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute at Athens, March 8, 1911. The later palace, which dates from late Mycenaean times, underwent several rebuildings. Evidence was found which will make it possible to date the different remains. Excavations were conducted in the rooms about the bathroom and in the western part of the court, and a façade found built into a later wall. It was discovered that the alabaster frieze was not placed high up

under the roof, but probably on a level with the eye. A considerable number of small fragments belonging to several frescoes were found, and these have been put together as far as possible. They fall into two groups. The upper parts of two female figures, a charioteer, and a man driving a herd of cattle belong to the older period. The later frescoes belong to the palace of the third Mycenaean period, and represent a hunt. Parts of six different scenes are preserved in which boars are being pursued by dogs, etc. The composition recalls the gold rings of the third shaft grave at Mycenae. On other fragments there appear a man with two dogs, and two women in

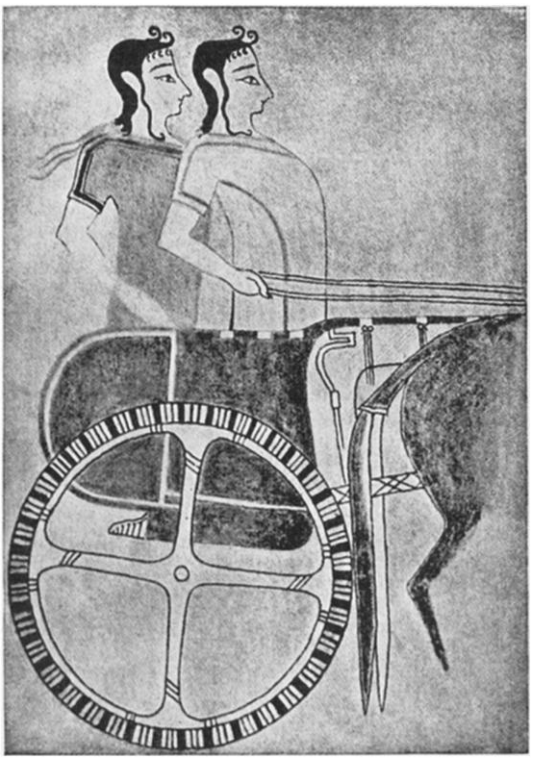


FIGURE 5. — FRESCO FROM TIRYNS.

a chariot (Fig. 5). There is also part of a frieze representing deer. These small frescoes are about 20 cm. high. There are also parts of a larger fresco representing a woman cup-bearer (Fig. 6) resembling the dancer at Cnossus, but with her hair dressed in a manner not represented in Crete. The style resembles that of the cup-bearer of Cnossus. The later frescoes at Tiryns are contemporary with the remains at Orchomenus. The frescoes at Mycenae and the house of Cadmus at Thebes are contemporary with the remains of the older palace at Tiryns, which corresponds with the great

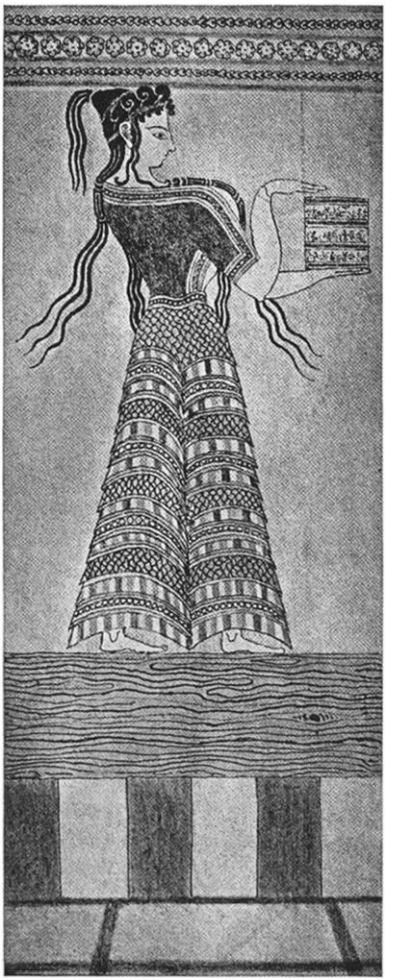


FIGURE 6. — FRESCO FROM TIRYNS.

period of art in Crete. See also G. RODENWALDT, *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVI, 1911, pp. 198–206 (pl.; 3 figs.).

TYLISUS. — Recent Excavations. — Important excavations have been carried on by J. Hatzidakis, ephor of antiquities in Crete, near the village of Tylisus, about six miles west of Candia and Cnossus. They have resulted in the discovery of a palace with surrounding buildings which belong to the same period as the other Minoan palaces in Crete. It also was destroyed by violence and fire, and many of the movable articles seem to have been carried away; but enough remains to show the high state of civilization in which the occupants lived. Already an area of about 600 m. — that is, about half the palace — has been unearthed. About 6 m. west of the palace was discovered a building, 25 m. by 15 m. in extent, divided into five apartments. The palace was two or three stories in height, as can be seen from the remains of staircases. It belongs to the Late Minoan period, but traces of the Middle Minoan period have been found in a lower stratum. The objects unearthed are similar in character to those found at the palaces of Cnossus and Phaestus. Most important among them are: huge bronze caldrons and other vessels; a small bronze statuette, about 12 inches high, of beautiful execution; many fragments of pottery; several steatite vases; two large pedestals for lamps; and a fine *rhyton* of obsidian. There were also found two tablets with Cretan script, and fragments of wall-painting. A few yards distant from the palace was discovered a pit filled with sherds of the Early and Middle Minoan periods, from which circumstance it is hoped that objects belonging to these earlier periods will also be discovered. To the north of Tylisus, near the river Gazes, a cemetery of the Middle Minoan period was discovered, and near the shore a settlement of the Late Minoan period. These will be explored later. (*Nation*, April 6, 1911, p. 353.)

ITALY

AREZZO. — The Discovery of the Chimaera. — Some documentary evidence bearing on the site of the discovery of the chimaera of Arezzo (1553) is presented by A. DEL VITA in *Röm. Mitt.* XXV, 1910, pp. 293–297.

LAMPEDUSA, LAMPIONE, AND LINOSA. — Explorations in 1909. — In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* IV, 1911, pp. 19–34 (3 pls.; 2 figs.), T. ASHBY reports the results of a search for ancient remains on the islands of Lampedusa, Lampione, and Linosa in 1909. On **Lampedusa**, which lies 112 miles south-southwest of Girgenti, there are numerous remains of prehistoric buildings. The huts were oval, rather than round, and the foundations consisted of unworked blocks, not over 1 m. high, placed on end. There were two concentric rings of these blocks with a packing of earth between, and above them were laid courses of flat stones. Traces of walls were found adjoining these huts. Punic tombs and remains of a Roman building are also to be seen. On the little island of **Lampione**, eight miles away, there are two groups of ruins, but no prehistoric remains. An abundance of Punic or Roman potsherds was found. On **Linosa**, thirty miles northeast of Lampedusa, some Roman bronze coins and fragments of Samian ware were discovered, but the remains of buildings seem not ancient.

ROME. — A New Statue of Augustus. — The important statue of Augustus found in June, 1910, in the Via Labicana, and now in the Museo Nazionale, is described and illustrated by L. MARIANI in *B. Com. Rom.* XXXVIII, 1910, pp. 97–117 (3 pls.; 6 figs.). It is the civic counterpart to the military Augustus of Prima Porta. Abundant traces of coloring remain.

An Inscription from the Via Marforio. — A valuable inscription found in the Via Marforio, under the Arx, is interpreted by G. COSTA, *B. Com. Rom.* XXXVIII, 1910, pp. 118–140. It appears to throw light upon the topography both of the Auguraculum and of the Sacra Via.

An Inscribed Copper Tablet. — The bed of the Tiber near the Ponte Vittorio Emanuele has yielded a copper tablet with inscription (second century A.D.), mentioning two procurators of imperial estates, including that at Prima Porta. (D. VAGLIERI, *B. Com. Rom.* XXXVIII, 1910, pp. 141–149.)

A New Street. — A fragment of a Roman street, 5.40 m. wide, has been found 1.70 m. below the level of the Piazza della Bocca della Verità. The street, which appears not to have been used by vehicles, ran towards the Pons Sublicius. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XXXVIII, 1910, p. 249.)

Discoveries in the Baths of Diocletian. — In fitting out the remains of the Baths of Diocletian for the Archaeological Exhibition in Rome for the current year, an interesting and unexpected discovery was made of two hitherto unknown swimming-baths, lined with marble, into which broken granite columns and a large quantity of decorated marbles, stone, and porphyry had fallen. (*Nation*, March 2, 1911, p. 227.)

Remains of a Large Building. — In the Via Capo d' Africa, remains of a large public building have been discovered at a depth of 10 m. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XXXVIII, 1910, p. 251.)

A New Columbarium. — An important columbarium of the early Empire has been uncovered between the Via Collatina and the Via Praenestina. Another of the same style and age was found near by, but

in a bad state of preservation. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XXXVIII, 1910, pp. 253–257.)

VERONA. — A Roman Grave. — In *Madonna Verona*, IV, 1910, pp. 184–189 (7 figs.), G. PELLEGRINI describes a Roman grave of the first century A.D. found at Verona in the spring of 1910 (see *A.J.A.* XV, p. 99). It contained two funeral urns in which were two glass receptacles holding the ashes of the deceased. Various objects found in the tomb show that a man and a woman were buried in it, and the presence of several surgical instruments reveals the occupation of the man. The tomb was robbed in antiquity.

FRANCE

ALESIA. — Gallic Houses. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 237–248 (plan; fig.), J. TOUTAIN describes the excavations in the Gallic quarter of Alesia in 1910. The remains consist of rectangular houses or cellars cut in the rock and more or less regular in shape. The largest are from 5.50 m. to 6 m. long and 3.50 m. to 4 m. wide, cut rather deeply, with stone stairways leading down into them. There were no superstructures. The floor was of beaten earth. A coin of Claudius and two pieces of Samian ware inscribed *Germani* and *Frontini* show that these houses were inhabited in post-Christian times. The primitive Gallic hut is thus proved to have been not always round. This part of the town lies about 400 m. west of the principal field of excavation.

AVOCOURT and LES ALLIEUX. — Graffiti and Pottery Stamps. — In *R. Arch.* XVII, 1911, pp. 51–54, G. CHENET publishes a number of new *graffiti* and pottery stamps found in the Gallo-Roman pottery works at Avocourt and Les Allieux (Meuse).

CAVAILLON. — Polychrome Vases. — In *R. Ét. Anc.* XIII, 1911, p. 82 (2 figs.), F. MAZAURIC calls attention to two Celtic polychrome vases recently found at Cavaillon in a grave of the first century B.C. The decoration consists of bands in the running-dog pattern, olive leaves, etc., in four colors, purple, pink, yellow, and black, upon a white slip.

CHÂTEAUMEILLANT. — A Gallo-Roman Well. — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 229–233 (fig.), E. CHÉNON describes the contents of a Gallo-Roman well at Châteaumeillant (Cher). The well has been known for some years, but has only recently been cleared to the bottom, a depth of 18 m. Among the objects found in it was a well-preserved wooden pail 0.54 m. high, a number of vessels of different shapes, hooks, a coin of Alexander Severus, and a human skeleton.

FERRASSIE. — A New Skeleton of the Mousterian Period. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 224–227, Messrs. CAPITAN and PEYRONY announce the discovery of a second skeleton of the Mousterian period at Ferrassie, Dordogne (see *A.J.A.* XIV, p. 381). It belonged to a woman about 1.48 m. high. The bones of the lower part of the body are well preserved, but small fragments only of the skull and thorax. Bones of the horse, reindeer, mammoth, and rhinoceros were found in the same stratum. The race represented by the two skeletons of Ferrassie was inferior to the Australian aborigines.

MÉROUVILLE. — Recent Discoveries. — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 284–291 (fig.), A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE describes a number of an-

tiquities recently found at Mérouville (Eure-et-Loir), including a bronze fibula in the form of a panther, a ring inscribed AMA, a pocket-knife, etc. The coins discovered date from late imperial times. Antiquities have been found at this place for more than half a century, most of which are in the museums at Chartres, Orléans, and Étampes.

PARIS. — A Terra-cotta Lantern. — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 238–242 (2 figs.), A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE publishes a lantern of terra-cotta found near Homs in Syria and recently acquired by the Louvre. It is shaped much like a bottle with a ring at the top and an opening below at one side. A somewhat similar lantern is in the museum at Sousse, Tunis.

VAISON. — A Double Herm. — In *R. Ét. Anc.* XIII, 1911, pp. 199–201 (fig.), J. SAUTEL records a number of minor discoveries at Vaison, of which the most important is a double herm with a man's and a woman's head facing in opposite directions.

BELGIUM

EXCAVATIONS IN BELGIUM IN 1910. — In *B. Mus. Brux.* X, 1911, pp. 41–47 (7 figs.), A. DE LOË describes an important prehistoric hearth excavated at **Vaux-et-Borset** (Liège). It is 7 m. long and 2 m. to 3 m. wide. Five hundred and forty objects of flint, including various implements, and 870 fragments of pottery were found. Of the latter, 270 are red or grayish red, 440 of a coarse black type, and 118 of a fine black, gray, or yellow ware. Many other small objects were found. A second hearth, 2.50 m. by 1.50 m., yielded 26 objects of flint and 17 potsherds. At **Vellereille-les-Brayeux** (Hainaut) a Belgo-Roman house was discovered. In the ancient cemetery at Luiksgestel (Campine) two burials were found intact, containing vases with incised decoration belonging to the third and fourth periods of the Bronze Age.

AUSTRUWEEL. — An Ancient Canoe. — In *B. Mus. Brux.* X, 1911, pp. 3–5 (2 figs.), E. RAHIR describes an ancient canoe found in October, 1910, at Austruweel, near Antwerp. It was 11 m. long, 1 m. wide forward, and 1.70 m. in the stern, and had been cut out of a single oak log. It was 5.50 m. below the present surface, resting on what had been the bed of an ancient stream. The absence of other objects found with it makes accurate dating impossible, but the use of metal tools in its construction and the employment of iron clasps, as well as the level at which it was found, make it probable that it was made in the Iron Age in pre-Roman times. It is now in the museum at Brussels.

BRUSSELS. — A Youthful Dionysus. — In *B. Mus. Brux.* X, 1911, pp. 10–12 (fig.), J. DE MOT publishes a statuette of a youthful Dionysus standing beside a tree trunk, against which leans a panther with one foot resting on a goat's head. The figure has lost both arms, and the legs from the knees to the ankles are missing. It is a work of Hellenistic date, but owes much to Praxiteles.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA. — The New Museum of History and Art. — October 15 1910, a new Museum of History and Art was opened at Geneva. The various public museums formerly scattered in different parts of the city are

now for the most part united. In *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, pp. 401–412, W. DEONNA gives an account of the new museum, with notes on the other public and private collections that still exist at Geneva.

GERMANY

BERLIN. — A Royal Egyptian Portrait Head. — In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXII, 1911, cols. 71–79 (2 figs.), H. SCHÄFER publishes a fine portrait head of the eighteenth dynasty, originally belonging to the body of a sphinx. It is of red granite, and still retains much of the paint which once covered it. It was found by Lepsius with two other portraits of the same person, and, in spite of the beard and the red color of the flesh, it probably represents Queen Hatshepsut. It must be regarded as the best portrait of the queen extant.

A Marble Relief. — The Berlin museum has recently acquired a marble relief from Rome representing one of the Dioscuri. It once formed part of a larger composition to which the archaistic Zeus, also in Berlin, belonged, but the original arrangement of the sculptures is uncertain. (B. SCHRÖDER, *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXII, 1910, cols. 49–51.)

Marble Statuettes. — The Berlin museum possesses several marble statuettes which are replicas of well-known statues, among them two recently acquired from Cyprus. One is a copy of the same original as the Aphrodite of Fréjus, with head, arms, and feet missing; and the other an Asclepius. The latter, which is a copy of a fourth-century original, lacks the head, right arm, left hand, and the feet. (B. SCHRÖDER, *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXII, 1911, cols. 131–134; fig.)

BUCH. — A Town of the Bronze Age. — In *Z. Ethn.* XLII, 1910, pp. 974 f., A. KIEKEBUSCH tells of the present condition of the excavation of a town of the Bronze Age at Buch (near Berlin), something unique in Northern Germany. There are indications of the keeping of cattle, and the pottery is of the Lausitz type with various implements of stone, clay, bone, and bronze intermingled.

FRANKFORT A. M. — Meeting of the Südwestdeutscher Verband f. Altertumsforschung. — Abstracts of the papers read at the meeting of the Sudwestdeutscher Verband für Altertumsforschung held in April, 1911, at Frankfort A. M., are published by E. KRÜGER in *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 43 ff.

HALTERN I. W. — Further Excavations at the Roman Fort. — Further excavations on the site of the Roman fort at Haltern have yielded no considerable results beyond the discovery of what seems to be the impluvium with cisterns in the atrium of the house of the legate. (*Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 17–19.)

KELHEIM. — A Quadrangular Entrenchment. — Excavations on the site of a pre-Roman settlement at Kelheim (Bavaria) have brought to light an entrenchment, 80 m. by 100 m., of the late La Tène period. (*Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 19–21.)

KELLMÜNZ. — Roman Sculptures. — In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 1–6 (2 figs.), J. LINDER reports the finding of three Roman statues of marble, which had stood in niches on grave monuments. The figures, of more than life size, represent a woman seated and a woman and a man standing. The heads are missing and the statues are otherwise mutilated.

They were found built into the foundation wall of the late Roman fort. Other remains of Roman sculptures include a lion holding a goat's head between its front paws.

LEIPZIG. — A Tomb from Citium. — In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* III, 1910, pp. 107–117 (pl.), J. L. MYRES publishes the contents of a tomb from Citium, in Cyprus, discovered before 1895 and now in the museum at Leipzig. Among the metal objects were three long skewer-like spearheads of bronze, in which the socket for the handle was made by beating out the original ingot into a thin plate and bending this round until the edges met. Such spearheads belonged to the Cypriote *sigynnae*. The vases were in general not important. The tomb dates from the early Iron Age, or about 1000 B.C. *Ibid.* pp. 138–144 (pl.) the same writer discusses a peculiar fibula from this tomb. It is a distinctly Cypriote type and belongs to the fourth period of Cypriote fibulae.

MAINZ. — Latin Inscriptions. — Four Latin inscriptions recently found near Mainz are published in the *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 23 ff., three from tombstones, one from a votive offering.

MUFFENDORF. — Altar to Diana. — Repairs made at the old church at Muffendorf, near Godesberg, have brought to light an altar-stone bearing the inscription, "*sanctissimae deae Dianae.*" (*Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 35 ff.)

MUNICH. — Acquisitions of the Museums in 1909. — Four brief notices of the acquisitions of the Munich collections in 1909, taken from the official reports, are published in *Arch. Anz.* 1910 (cols. 470–496; 18 figs.). I. *Glyptothek.* Head and shoulders of a man, in white marble, from near Rome, of the so-called Scipionian type, but identified as a priest of Isis by the shaven head, cross-shaped wounds, and scanty garment. A section of the border of a painted plaster floor from the audience chamber of the palace of Amenophis III at Thebes; a delicate unidentified water plant with a duck flying in front alternates with papyrus plants; the colors of blue, red, yellow, green, and black were laid on dry, as at Hawata, and have in places a streaked appearance. Two sepulchral reliefs from Palmyra in yellowish limestone; the bust of a woman holding distaff and spindle, inscribed in Hebrew characters, and a finer bust of a man in elaborate costume and headdress, with the left hand, now lost, touching the cheek. (P. WOLTERS, cols. 470–478; 4 figs.) II. *Royal Antiquarium.* Small marble tablet with relief of the child Horus holding various noxious creatures in his hands and standing on two crocodiles; not early but typical of a class of Egyptian amulets. Fragment of a Roman copy of a Hellenistic relief, on which a winged monster hangs from a tree before a bearded herm. Relief of a draught ox, perhaps a buffalo, with the pole of the cart ending in a ram's head; good Roman imperial work. Two heads from a Greek relief of the fourth century. Fragments of a large bronze *deinos*, from Southern Italy, with four little apotropaic sirens standing on the rim, and a Hermes Criophorus for the handle of the cover; friezes of conventional patterns. Bronze statuette of a nude girl, 25 cm. high, standing, without arms; to be restored as preparing for the bath (Fig. 7); Polyclitan, end of fifth century, one of the most beautiful small bronzes known. Two bronze statuettes of Isis, one of the Saitic period, and a goddess of Seleucia or some other city on the Tigris. Small bronze helmetted Eros shooting,

imperfect. Two small bronze figures for attaching to a flat surface, a trumpet blower, and a fallen barbarian. In terra-cotta, an oil-flask in form of a helmetted head with remains of painted and graven decoration; another as a crouching ape; figures of a cock, a sphinx, a cicada; archaic seated idol-goddess from Sicily; archaic seated female figure from Athens; standing draped figure from Athens; two boys from Tanagra; winged Eros leaning on a herm with arms in attitude of oil-pourer; weaver's weight with stamped relief of Aphrodite; Roman lamps with Capitoline Triad of gods (from Cyrene), a pair of feet, a laurel wreath, masques, a skeleton, a barbarian attacked by a cock, a kneeling gladiator. Part of a wooden sarcophagus with stucco decoration, from Kertch. Lead medallions from Chios.

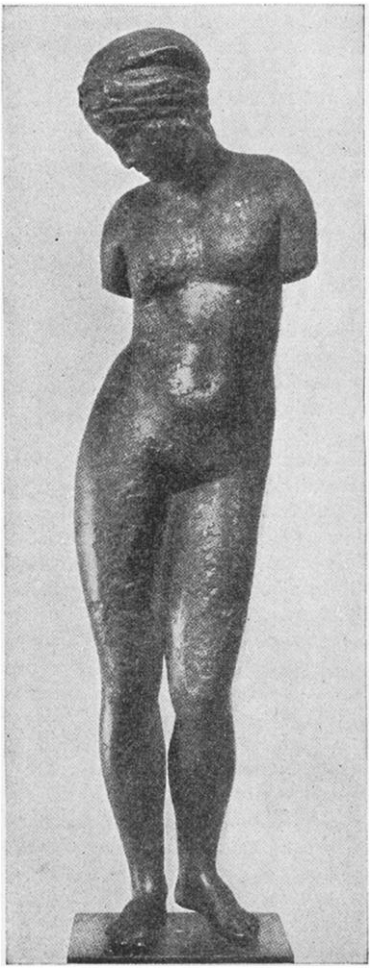


FIGURE 7. — BRONZE STATUETTE IN MUNICH.

III. *Vase Collection.* Large geometric amphora, apparently from Athens, and a number of smaller geometric vases, one with double bale-handle, one a shallow bowl having an upright handle in addition to the two horizontal ones; a large covered bowl from Clazomenae with a frieze of women and an altar on the sides and animals on the cover; four specimens of the black glaze ware from Teano Sidicina. (J. SIEVEKING, cols. 476–492; 9 figs.) IV. *Coin Cabinet.* Three examples of the collection of coins found in Melos in the autumn of 1907, most of which went to Paris and to England. They belong to the period of the Delian Confederacy, while Melos was maintaining its independence of Athens, and are of the greatest historic importance, besides showing a number of new types, such as a wheel of ancient form, a ram's head, signifying the worship of Hermes, a youthful head of Hermes, and a pileus with caduceus. Also a didrachm of Thracian Dicaea, fifth century; a Pontic drachm, perhaps from Amisus, with winged head of Perseus; two lead tokens of Hellenistic and Egypto-Roman date; two rim-medals, with portraits of Horace and Alexander. The following gems: Babylonian seal-cylinder of lapis lazuli, of about 2400 B.C.; Syrian rock-crystal of the sixth century; Old Persian four-sided pyramid, pierced;

Sassanid honey-colored quartz, not earlier than the third century A.D. All these have lions and other Oriental symbolic animals and figures, the last being a very good imitation of the early style and possibly genuine Achaemenid. Among some thirty other stones of Hellenistic, Roman, and Etruscan work and a few of glass-paste, the finest is a genuine Greek piece of about 400 B.C., a crane shooting an arrow, cut on a bluish-white chalcedony. (G. HABICH, cols. 491–496.)

A New Gem Cutter. — A new artist's signature, Κέρδων ἐποίει, has been found in minute characters on a gem recently acquired for the Munich museum. The stone, a glass-paste, is one of the large, clear, convex gems cut by Hellenistic artists, and is assigned by the forms of the letters to the third century B.C. It represents Athena in an attitude like that of the Isthmian Poseidon of Lysippus. (G. HABICH, *Jb. Arch. I.* XXV, 1910, pp. 174–176; fig.)

NEUMAGEN. — A Bronze Statuette. — A bronze statuette (10 cm. high), recently found near the Roman canal at Neumagen, is published by E. Fölzer in *Röm. Mitt.* XXV, 1910, pp. 305–313. It represents Athena, wearing a Corinthian crested helmet.

NIEDERSTEIN. — The Circular Wall on the Altenberg. — The finding of remains of a citadel serving the Germans as a place of refuge in Roman times, is reported by G. KROPATSCHECK, *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 7 f. The finds belong to the late La Tène period.

PLAIDT A. D. NETTE. — Prehistoric Settlement. — Recent excavations near Plaidt have revealed the existence of a prehistoric settlement. Remains of a house and circular huts were discovered with potsherds and other objects, dating from the late Stone Age and the La Tène period. (*Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 33–35.)

RHEINZABERN. — Roman Legionary Stamps. — Stamps of the *Leg. VII, G.* and others, found in Rheinzabern, are fully discussed by E. RITTERLING, *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 37–42.

STAHL (KR. BITBURG). — Inscribed Roman Fibulae. — In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 22 f. (fig.), F. MARX publishes two inscribed Roman fibulae found in Roman graves near Stahl. The inscriptions read: *iudicio te amo* (which Marx translates: "I love you, because I have judgment"), and *veni Dado vita*, "Come, Dado, my life."

XANTEN. — Roman Graves. — Fifteen additional Roman graves have been excavated in the Roman cemetery near Xanten, containing cinerary urns and the usual objects. (*Röm.-Germ. Kb.* IV, 1911, pp. 21 f.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

POLA. — Discoveries in 1910. — In 1910 especial attention was given to the location of the ancient town walls at Pola. The chief reservoir was discovered 35 m. south of the north gate to the citadel, and a cistern in the Via Castropola. Near the Porta Herculis were found remains of houses. A few unimportant inscriptions, inscribed tiles, terra sigillata bowls, and architectural fragments were also discovered. (A. GNIRS, *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XIII, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 177–198; 15 figs.)

POROLISSUM. — The Excavations of 1908–1909. — In *Dolozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum érem–és régiségtárából*, II, 1911, pp. 70–105 (39

figs.), Á. BUDAY describes the excavations of 1908 and 1909 on the hill Pomet, which is probably the ancient Porolissum, Hungary. Remains of three houses, and a retaining wall to protect the road from landslides were found. Of the minor discoveries a fragmentary military diploma dating between 128 and 158 A.D. was the most important. A silver plaque shaped like an inverted heart, having upon it an eagle standing between two columns is probably some military distinction.

VIRUNUM. — Recent Excavations. — In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XIII, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 129–160 (28 figs.), R. EGGER describes the excavations at Virunum (Zolfeld) in 1909 and 1910. A rectangular building 34.60 m. by 24.60 m., evidently a temple, was uncovered. It had five rooms. No inscriptions were found near it; but some pieces of entablature and capitals adorned with acanthus leaves and others with flowers seem to have belonged to it. West of it a structure 22.35 m. by 11.10 m. probably served as the foundation for a monument. Both of these buildings lay within a great enclosure 71.40 m. by 76.40 m., on three sides of which were porticoes 5.75 m. wide lighted by windows. North of this precinct was another building, the walls of which were uncovered, but it is not yet clear what it was. Among the objects brought to light were fifty-seven Roman coins extending from Augustus to Constans I, a bronze dormouse, and several broken terra sigillata bowls.

AFRICA

DJEMILA. — An Altar of the Magna Mater. — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 275–278, J. TOUTAIN publishes an altar recently found at Djemila, the ancient Cuicul. The goddess is represented in relief on the front of the altar sitting in an armchair, but not accompanied by lions or other animals. Above is the inscription, *[M]atri Deum Magnae Aug(ustae) sac(rum) [. C]aecilius Paulinus magister Dendrophororum flamen annuus curante C. Caecilio Ru[f]i[n]o v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) a(nimo).*

HAUT SÉBAOU. — Inscribed Libyan Stelae. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 790–794, R. BASSET describes briefly the stelae with Lybian inscriptions, found by M. Boalifa in the district of Haut Sébaou. On one slab is a rudely traced figure of a horseman holding a shield and two spears. In front of him is an inscription of seven characters and behind the horse another of eight characters. Another slab represents very crudely a standing warrior with a fragmentary inscription. Two other short inscriptions were found.

UNITED STATES

BOSTON. — Acquisitions of the Museum of Fine Arts. — In the *Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts*, pp. 59–67, a report is made of the acquisitions during 1910. Among these are: 1. Part of a decorative limestone relief from Ceglie, near Brindisi, which may have decorated a pediment about 4 m. long. In the centre a plant rises from acanthus leaves. Three large fluted stalks spread over the field to the right, and from them issue leaves, flowers, and spiral tendrils. On one of the latter Eros is seated, and behind him is part of a griffin. Date, fourth century B.C. 2. A Graeco-Roman marble relief, representing the lower half of a woman. 3. Left hand of a marble figure, holding an alabastron. 4. Four

limestone grave reliefs, and fragments of others, from Palmyra, representing the upper part of figures of the deceased. 5. Bronze statuette of a nude youth, seated on the ground with knees drawn up and hands resting on them. Height, 3.8 cm. Greek work of the fifth century B.C. 6. A woman's right arm of bronze, half life size, fourth century B.C. 7. A head of Eros, of the fourth century B.C. Height, 9.8 cm. 8. A bronze arm and hand, holding a strigil. Later Pergamene school. 9. A bronze statuette of a boy, standing with right foot advanced, wrapped in his himation, and with his head sunk on his breast. Height, 7.8 cm. Alexandrian style. 10. A bronze statuette of a standing boy, wearing the himation, but with his right arm and shoulder bare, and his chin resting on his right hand. Height, 5.4 cm. 11. A bronze group of three sleeping children. Greatest dimension, 5.3 cm. 12. Bronze statuette of a nude dwarf, wearing a conical cap. Height without base, 4.2 cm. 13. Thirty-two Greek vases, or parts of vases, including one signed Ταλείδες ἐποι, and another Ἐπίλυκος καλός; also four vases attributed to Brygos, two to Euphronios, one to Epiktetos, one to Peithinos, and one to Douris. 14. Five terra-cottas, including one from Tanagra, representing a wolf scratching himself; a seated girl, with tambourine and fillet; and a standing boy, holding oenochoe and wine cup, from Lesbos. 15. Thirty Greek and Roman coins. 16. Left leg and foot of a draped, nude figure, probably of Zeus, of silver. Height, 7.8 cm.

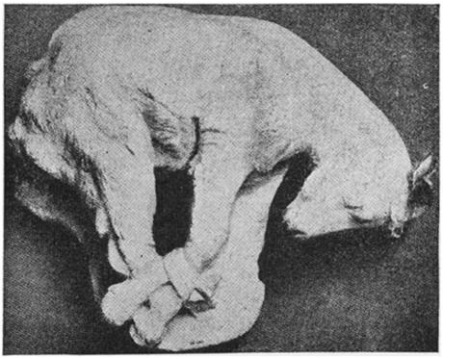


FIGURE 8. — FIGURE OF DEAD GOAT.



FIGURE 9. — SMALL ARCHAIC BRONZE BOREAS.

NEW YORK. — Recent Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum. — In *B. Metr. Mus.* VI, 1911, pp. 90–94 (6 figs.), G. M. A. R(ICHTER) describes recent acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum. These are a Roman portrait bust of the Flavian period; a Roman pilaster, 11 ft. 6 in. high, with floral design; a standing female figure of the Attic school of the third century B.C.; a dead goat, with feet tied together (Fig. 8), of late Greek or Roman workmanship; a fragmentary relief, representing Peitho seated

on a pillar, from a copy of the well-known relief in which Aphrodite is persuading Helen to join Paris; a small archaic Boreas, of bronze (Fig. 9); a circular bronze ornament, decorated with a youth fighting a griffin; 129 terra-cottas from Tarentum; several perforated disks, one inscribed σύμμα; a mould inscribed with various devices, perhaps used in stamping cakes. *Ibid.* pp. 30–36 (13 figs.), the vases are described. These include eight Attic geometric vases; a late Mycenaean amphora; two fragmentary vases with scenes painted in a brownish glaze over a yellowish slip; two red-figured vases in the styles of Smikros and Onesimos; a red-figured crater decorated with a warrior arming for battle; a large *stamnos* with a small, red-figured lion on the shoulder as its only decoration; a black-figured *epinetron* decorated with figures of women, working wool; two white lecythi; a small black cylix of the fourth century B.C., with a Syracusan tetradrachm in relief in the centre; an Arretine bowl inscribed TIGRAN ornamented with dancers. *Ibid.* pp. 53–59 (9 figs.), N. DE G. DAVIES describes some of the reproductions of the Egyptian wall paintings copied by him for the Museum. *Ibid.* pp. 109–112 (4 figs.), G. M. A. R(ICHTER) describes the reproductions of Cretan antiquities recently acquired. These include frescoes and the Phaestus disk.

EARLY CHRISTIAN, BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE ART

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

DAMASCUS. — Mosaics of the Mosque of the Omayadae. — In *R. Arch.* XVII, 1911, p. 453 f., A. J. REINACH briefly describes some of the mosaics of the mosque of the Omayadae at Damascus, which have recently been uncovered. Most interesting is a sort of "Tree of Jesse" which appears at right and left of an arcade. In the heart of the trees is a building with domes. Three similar buildings, separated by small trees, rest upon the top of the arcade. These mosaics equal the finest at Constantinople or Salonica.

EGYPT. — Coptic Monasteries. — In *B. Metr. Mus.* VI, 1911, pp. 19–29, there is a brief description, with plans, of the Coptic monasteries of the Wadi Natrun, which are being studied by the Egyptian expedition of the Museum.

GENEVA. — A New Gallery. — A new gallery has recently been inaugurated at Geneva, devoted to pictures, decorative art, armor, Roman antiquities, etc. A description of the museum appears in *Chron. Arts*, 1911, pp. 28–30. See p. 427.

JERUSALEM. — Newly Discovered Christian Remains. — In *R. Bibl.* VIII, 1911, pp. 119–125, F. M. ABEL reports the discovery of mosaics, fragments of wall, a hermitage, and other minor Christian remains on the west hill near the so-called Tomb of David at Jerusalem.

Armenian Manuscripts. — In *Mh. f. Kunstw.* III, 1910, pp. 249–260, A. BAUMSTARK gives a brief account of six Armenian illuminated Gospels discovered by him in the Armenian cathedral of St. James in Jerusalem. They date in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but serve to illustrate earlier illumination by reason of the well-known conservatism of the

Eastern schools. The decoration consists of initials and initial pages, scenes, and marginal ornament.

METEORA. — An Account of the Monasteries. — In Πρακτικά for 1909, published 1911, pp. 211–273, A. ADAMANTIOU gives a general account of the Meteora monasteries, their architecture, wall paintings, ikons, etc., and explains what has been done to preserve them.

SAMARA. — Excavations in the Palace of Al-Moutasim. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 275–286 (7 figs.), H. VIOLLET describes his excavations in the palace of Al-Moutasim, Samara. A great number of small ornamental fragments were brought to light, which are important for the origin of Mussulman art.

ITALY

THE BIRTHPLACE OF POLIDORO. — Polidoro is qualified as *da Lanzano* in documents. This town has hitherto been identified as the Lanzano near Lodi in Lombardy. Extracts from an old Latin historian of Lanciano in the Abbruzzi, quoted in Vincenzo Bindi's *Monumenti storici ed artistici degli Abbruzzi*, show that he was really a native of that town, the name of which in Venetian dialect became Lanzano. (G. GRONAU, *Rep. f. K.* XXXIII, 1910, pp. 545–546.)

BERGAMO. — A Picture by Jacopo D'Antonello. — In the Galleria Carrara at Bergamo is a Madonna attributed variously to Giacomo Comolli or Giacomo Cantolli, artists of whom nothing certain is known. These attributions rest upon a misreading of the signature, which should be rendered: "*1490 xiiii . . . me(n)sis decebris | Jacobus. antolli. filiu no(n) | humani pictoris me. fecit.*" Of an Antolli nothing is known. The name is better taken as an abbreviation of *Anto(ne)lli*, which gives us the signature of Jacopo, son of Antonello da Messina, a painter well known by documentary evidence, but hitherto unrepresented by a single picture. The evidence of the signature is borne out by the obvious reminiscences of Antonello's style in the painting. (P. TOESCA, *Rass. d' Arte*, XI, 1911, p. 16.)

BRESCIA. — Newly Discovered Frescoes. — Several frescoes have recently come to light in the choir of the church of S. Francesco at Brescia. They consist of a figure of Christ in half length, the four Evangelists, and four Fathers of the Church, figures of very large dimensions, not well preserved, which are thought to be by Romanino, some of them being mentioned in eighteenth-century guide-books as by him. Of much earlier date, it is said, and in part in far better condition than the other frescoes, is a large composition of the Madonna and Child enthroned, surrounded by adoring angels. These frescoes, especially the last-named composition, were thought so important that the Director of the Brera, accompanied by Professor Venturi, made a special journey to Brescia to inspect them, and the latter has suggested that the large composition may possibly be the work of Bembo. It will certainly be prudent to make an exhaustive search in the Brescian archives before venturing upon any attribution for this newly discovered work, which may prove of great interest in throwing light upon the development of painting at Brescia in the first half of the fifteenth century, to which it is said to belong. (*Athen.* March 25, 1911, p. 342.)

CITTÀ DI CASTELLO. — Raphael's First Master. — Documents recently discovered in the archives of Città di Castello show that Raphael,

when painting the Coronation of St. Nicholas for the church of S. Agostino, had a collaborator, viz., Evangelista di Pian di Meleto. In 1500, then, the date of the documents, Raphael was already working independently of Perugino, and must, therefore, have begun and finished his apprenticeship with him some years before. His collaboration with his father's disciple Evangelista indicates that he, and not Timoteo Viti, was Raphael's first master after his father's death. Evangelista had a part in the frescoes of the Cappella del SS. Sacramento in the Duomo of Urbino, but these are

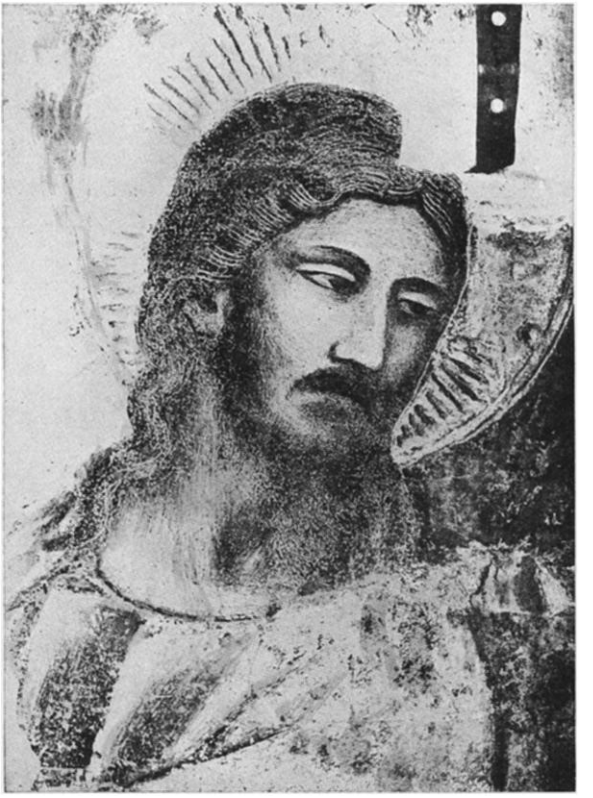


FIGURE 10. — HEAD OF CHRIST; FRESCO BY BUFFALMACCO.

now gone, and the only existing work that can be ascribed to him is the Madonna and Saints in the Budapest gallery (there assigned to Giovanni Santi), which has affinities with the existing copy of the Città di Castello Coronation of St. Nicholas. (LISA DE SCHLEGEL, *Rass. d' Arte*, XI, 1911, pp. 72–75.)

FLORENCE. — Frescoes by Buffalmacco. — P. BACCI contributes to *Boll. Arte*, V, 1911, pp. 1–27, an account of the frescoes recently discovered in the Badia. There are four subjects which have been recovered in a frag-

mentary condition: the Mocking of Christ (see Fig. 10), the Via Crucis, the Flagellation, and the Death of Judas. The frescoes, which are inspired with much vigorous naturalism, are ascribed by Bacci to Bonamico, *dit* Buffalmacco. The article includes a reconstruction of the life and artistic personality of this painter.

The Portrait Exposition. — *Rass. d' Arte*, XI, 1911, pp. 78–92, is entirely devoted to a description by N. TARCHIANI of the "Mostra del Ritratto italiano," opened this year in the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy. The portraits date from the sixteenth century to the year 1861. Another article on the Exposition appears in *Z. Bild. K.* XLVI, 1911, pp. 173–183, contributed by C. RICCI.

MILAN. — A New Giovanni Da Bologna. — E. MODIGLIANI publishes in *Burl. Mag.* XVIII, 1911, pp. 18–23, a Madonna and Angels by Giovanni da Bologna, which was recently acquired by the Brera gallery. It is signed: IOVANES. DE BOLONIA. PINSIT, and belongs in date between his two other known works, the St. Christopher in the Museo Civico at Padua and the Madonna of the Confratelli della Scuola di S. Giovanni Evangelista in the Academy at Venice.

An Early View of S. Lorenzo. — The aspect of the church of S. Lorenzo before its semi-destruction in 1573 is of the greatest interest to students of architecture. This fact lends considerable importance to a small painting recently discovered in the sacristy of S. Lorenzo. It represents the "Confratelli del SS. Sacramento" issuing in procession from their church of S. Lorenzo, and headed by a priest who carries the viaticum to a dying man. In the background rises S. Lorenzo, showing plainly its four towers and the major portal flanked by columns. (D. SANT' AMBROGIO, *Rass. d' Arte*, XI, 1911, p. 17.)

PISA. — Interpretation of a Painting. — No satisfactory explanation has ever been given to a painting in the Museo Civico at Pisa, representing three maidens seated in a rocky landscape, approached from the right by a group of three cavaliers. The central of the three maidens is distinguished by a halo. W. F. STORCK has found a parallel to the painting in a Sienese picture of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, in which the episode is portrayed in clearer fashion and represents the meeting of St. Margaret of Pisidia and her unwelcome suitor, the prefect Olybrius. (*Rep. f. K.* XXXIII, 1910, pp. 493–499.)

ROME. — Discoveries under St. Crisogono. — Interesting discoveries have been made in Rome, under the Church of St. Crisogono, in the Trastevere district, where excavations have for some time been carried on under the direction of Professor Marucchi, the Christian archaeologist. The church is said to have been founded by Pope Sylvester, in the fourth century, but was rebuilt first in 731, and later in the seventeenth century. The excavations brought to light some time ago a primitive basilica, with remains of the subterranean "confession" of the church, containing the altar, under which the martyrs were buried. It has now been discovered that the church, like so many early Christian places of worship, was included in an ancient Roman house, which was adapted for ecclesiastical uses, and decorated with paintings, including portraits of various popes, belonging probably to the eighth or ninth century A.D. There was also found, next to the apse,

a large hall, dating apparently from the twelfth century, the walls of which were painted with floral decorations, portraits, and heraldic designs. Two large sarcophagi were also unearthed, one plain, the other richly carved with a representation of the Good Shepherd in the style of the fifth century. (*Nation*, July 13, 1911, p. 42.)

A New Ottaviano Nelli. — U. GNOLI publishes in *Rass. d' Arte*, XI, 1911, p. 76, a Madonna and Angels in the collection of Sig. Pio Fabri, which he assigns on internal evidence to Ottaviano Nelli.

SPAIN

SANT PERE DE LA SEO D'URGELL. — Romanesque Frescoes. — In *Burl. Mag.* XIX, 1911, pp. 67–73, JOSE PIJOAN describes the frescoes recently discovered in the church of Sant Pere de la Seo d'Urgell, and in that of Pedret, both places in Catalonia. The apse of the former church is decorated with a Pantokrator surrounded by the symbols of the Evangelists, under which runs a border divided into panels, each containing a pair of saints. The chief fresco at Pedret decorates one of the subsidiary apses, and represents the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The Catalan archaeologists are inclined to date the frescoes at least as early as the eleventh century, while Dieulafoy assigns them to the twelfth.

FRANCE

FONTEVRAULT. — Tombs of the Plantagenets. — In the Abbey of Fontevrault the tombs of Richard Coeur-de-Lion and Eleanor, and that of Henry II Plantagenet and Isabel of Angoulême have been discovered. There were remains of paintings and inscriptions. (*R. Arch.* XVII, 1911, p. 170, from *Le Siècle*, August 23, 1910.)

NARBONNE — A Christian Inscription. — An epitaph recently brought to light at Narbonne is published in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1911, pp. 14–17, by A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE. It reads: FL CASSIVS AGROECIAE / BENEMERENTI CONIVGI / IN SIGNO ☧ PAVSANTI / QVAE VIXIT ANN XVII / M IIII D V POSUIT IN PACE / A. Ω.

PARIS. — Acquisitions of the Louvre. — Recent additions to the Louvre are: a St. Sebastian, by Mantegna, bought for 200,000 francs from the Commune of Aigueperse (*Rass. d' Arte*, XI, 1911, pp. 7–8); a bust, by Giovanni della Robbia, and several pieces of Italian majolica, given by M. Georges Berger; a series of Persian pottery of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (*Chron. Arts*, 1911, p. 10); a Brussels tapestry of the early sixteenth century, representing "the victims of Love appearing before Venus and Cupid" (*Chron. Arts*, 1911, p. 81); the collection of Comte Isaac de Camondo, a magnificent series of paintings and objects of decorative art of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (*ibid.* 1911, pp. 114–115); a Byzantine enamel representing St. Demetrius, of the end of the ninth or the beginning of the tenth century, from the collection of Count Zwenigorodski, the gift of Mr. J. P. Morgan, who recently bought this collection (*ibid.* p. 153).

A New Gentile da Fabriano. — A. COLASANTI publishes in *Boll. Arte*, V, 1911, pp. 33–35, a Madonna belonging to Mme. Sartoris, now in

the Musée des Arts décoratifs, which he assigns to Gentile da Fabriano, and dates shortly before 1423.

Identification of a Manuscript. — In the inventory of the manuscripts of Cardinal Georges d'Amboise in his castle of Gaillon, there appears the description of an illuminated Josephus. The device of the cardinal is found on a Josephus in the Bibliothèque Mazarine, certain miniatures of which are signed SE(RPIN), (JE)AN PISEUR, and HUSE. We have here, without doubt, the signatures of Jean Serpin, Jean Pichore, and Nicholas Hiesse, artists who are named in the accounts of the castle of Gaillon, as employed in the illumination of the cardinal's manuscripts. (F. DE MÉLY, *Gaz. B.-A.* IV, 1911, pp. 301–308.)

PERPIGNAN. — Sixteenth Century Portraits. — A. MAYEUX publishes in *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1911, pp. 339–343, two portrait busts of wood, which were set up on the *cloture* of the chapel of the consuls of the church Vieux-Saint-Jean toward the middle of the sixteenth century.

PEYRUSSE and AUZON. — Mediaeval Frescoes. — In the church of Peyrusse (Haute-Loire) a series of frescoes, dating *ca.* 1100 has recently been discovered. The principal painting represents the Deposition of the Virgin. In the church at Auzon in the same department, frescoes of *ca.* 1300, have been found in the chapel of the Holy Angels. The subjects represented include an Apparition of St. Michael on Mt. Gargano, a St. Michael slaying the Dragon, which is reminiscent of the decoration of one of the chapels in the palace of the popes at Avignon, an indeterminate subject and, on the vault, the Virgin surrounded by saints and angels. (E. BABELON, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1911, pp. 359–361.)

GERMANY

ACQUISITIONS OF GERMAN MUSEUMS. — The Munich gallery has recently acquired the collection of A. von Carstanjen, by gift of his family. It numbers many important pictures, among them works by Holbein, Van Dyck, Frans Hals, and Rembrandt (*Chron. Arts*, 1911, p. 2). Recent acquisitions of the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum are: two wooden reliefs à jour, Spanish of the sixteenth century (*Ber. Kunsts.* XXXII, 1911, p. 79); seven Visigothic architectural fragments from Merida and Seville (*ibid.* pp. 148–150); a small bronze relief of a Bacchante, in the style of Agostino di Duccio; a medal dated 1467, and a bronze cast of the seal of the Bishop of Siponto, both by Gian Francesco Enzola; a bronze plaquette representing a siege, in a style resembling Filarete's; a small bronze medallion of the Virgin and Child with the infant St. John; an oval plaquette representing a group of gods by Valerio Belli; a bronze relief of Christ fallen under the Cross, after Raphael's Spasimo; a medallion representing Hercules and Atlas, in the style of Leone Leoni; a plaquette-portrait of the Doge, Francesco Foscari; a series of Italian and German medals and reliefs, notably a tondo of bronze representing the death of Mary, early fifteenth century (*ibid.* pp. 122–130); a portrait-study of a young lady, by Lucas Cranach the Younger (*ibid.* pp. 134–138); and a wooden relief of a Pietà of the end of the fifteenth century, of Rhenish origin (*ibid.* pp. 99–107).

BERLIN. — A Dürer Drawing. — M. J. FRIEDLÄNDER publishes in *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* XXXII, 1911, pp. 85–87, a drawing by Dürer, purchased at the Duval sale for the Berlin Kupferstichkabinett. It is dated 1521, and

signed with the usual monogram. The sheet contains nine figures of St. Christopher, and seems to bear some relation to an entry in Dürer's diary of that year, recording the making of such drawings for the painter Joachim de Patinir. But none of Patinir's St. Christophers correspond to the figures in the drawing.



FIGURE 11. — STATUE OF CHRIST AT LEIPZIG.

A New Bartolomeo Veneto. — In *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* XXXII, 1911, pp. 19–24, FRIDA SCHOTTMÜLLER discusses a portrait of a man in the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum in Berlin, which she assigns to Bartolomeo Veneto.

A Work by Pier Maria Pennachi. — DETLEV VON HADELN has made the interesting discovery that the signature on a picture in the Solly collection of the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum, which has hitherto baffled interpretation, is to be read not *petrus mario*, but *petrus maria*, and refers to Pier

Maria Pennachi. The difference between this painting and other works of his is to be explained by the fact that this is a youthful work, done when he was under the influence of his brother and master, Girolamo da Treviso, as is made clear by a comparison of the painting with Girolamo's Madonna and Saints in the church of S. Salvatore near Sussignana. (*Mh. f. Kunstw.* IV, 1911, pp. 276–277.)

COLOGNE. — An Early Christian Eucharistic Spoon. — F. WITTE publishes in *Röm. Quartalschrift*, 1911, pp. 19–25, a spoon in the recently opened Schnütgen Museum, which he believes to be Christian, and intended to be used in the sacrament. The decoration is strongly Oriental, thus bearing out Strzygowski's assumption of Oriental influence in the early mediaeval art of Cologne.

GROOSSZSCHOCHER. — A New Frans Hals. — F. BECKER publishes in *Z. Bild. K.* XLVI, 1911, pp. 158–160, a portrait of a man in the castle of Graf Wedel, which he attributes to Frans Hals and dates *ca.* 1616–1629.

LEIPZIG. — The Christ in the Nikolaikirche. — F. LINDBERG communicates to *Z. Bild. K.* XLVI, 1911, pp. 89–91, a description of a stone statue of Christ as the "Man of Sorrows" (Fig. 11), which he discovered recently in the church of St. Nicholas in Leipzig. The figure dates about 1400, and seems to have affinities with the Saxon school, but the material points rather to Thuringia.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

BUDAPEST. — Two Youthful Works by Palma Vecchio. — The companion pictures in the Budapest gallery, one the bust of a young warrior and the other representing a maiden, are assigned to Palma Vecchio by DETLEV VON HADELN in *Mh. f. Kunstw.* IV, 1911, pp. 224–226.

SALZBURG. — A Crucifixion Group of the School of Veit Stoss. — W. VÖGE in *Mh. f. Kunstw.* IV, 1911, pp. 278–279, publishes a Crucifixion group of six figures now in the Museum Carolino-Augusteum in Salzburg, which he assigns to the school of Veit Stoss.

TEURNIA. — An Early Church. — In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XIII, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 161–176 (10 figs.), R. EGGER describes the excavation of an early Christian church at Teurnia (St. Peter im Holz) in 1910. An interesting mosaic was found in a good state of preservation. The church was probably destroyed shortly before the year 600.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON. — A New Carpaccio. — The curious panel once in the possession of Sir William Abdy and now in that of Messrs. Sully & Co., is assigned by C. PHILLIPS in *Burl. Mag.* XIX, 1911, pp. 144–152, to Vittore Carpaccio. It is signed ANDREAS MANTINEA? but the same signature appears on the Burial of Christ in the Berlin gallery, and is doubtless an ancient forgery in both cases, inasmuch as the Berlin picture is generally recognized to be by Carpaccio. The resemblance between the two pictures is strong, and the attribution is confirmed by comparison with other works of Carpaccio. The panel represents the dead body of Christ placed in sitting posture in the foreground of a Bellinesque landscape. On either side

of the central figure is an old man, in an attitude of meditation. One of these is St. Jerome, but the other, who appears again in the Berlin Burial, has never been satisfactorily explained. Phillips names the picture the Meditation on the Passion.

PORTSMOUTH. — Miniatures of the "Hours of Savoy." — The R. P. Dom Blanchard has discovered in the Episcopal library (Catholic) of Portsmouth, a series of miniatures which partially supply the lacunae in the manuscript of the early fifteenth century, known as the "Hours of Savoy," which was destroyed in the burning of the Library of Turin in 1904. (*C. R. Acad. Inscr.* 1911, pp. 192–193.)

UNITED STATES

PICTURES BY GERARD DAVID. — A series of eleven paintings by Gerard David is catalogued in *Z. Bild. K.* XLVI, 1911, pp. 183–189, by E. VON BODENHAUSEN and W. VALENTINER. All but three are found in American collections, as follows: in the Johnson collection at Philadelphia, a Madonna, and a Christ Blessing; in Mr. O. H. Kahn's collection New York, a Madonna and Angels, and a Christ and the Holy Women; a Marriage of St. Catherine in the collection of the New York Historical Society; a Crucifixion in the Metropolitan Museum; a Madonna Feeding the Child in the possession of R. De Forest, New York; and a Pietà in the possession of the antiquarian, Fischer, in Washington. The other pictures on the list are: an Adoration of the Child, which appeared in an exposition in Paris in 1878; a Christ taking Leave of his Mother in the National Gallery, Dublin; and a Pietà in the possession of H. Boehler in Munich.

ENGLEWOOD. — Pictures in the Platt Collection. — F. MASON PERKINS in *Rass. d'Arte*, XI, 1911, pp. 1–6, writes of the collection of Mr. D. F. Platt in Englewood, N. J. The pictures illustrated by photogravures are: a Madonna and Saints by a follower of Filippo Lippi, a Madonna of the School of Botticelli, a St. Jerome by Jacopo del Sellaio, a Madonna by Ambrogio Lorenzetti, a Madonna by Andrea di Bartolo, a Crucifixion by Niccolo da Foligno, an Annunziata by Sassetta, a Madonna by Giovanni Boccati, Two Saints by the same artist, and a portrait by Salviata. Another article is to follow.

NEW YORK. — Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum. — Recent acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum are: a Venus, Mars and Cupid by Paolo Veronese (*Rass. d'Arte*, XI, 1911, p. 8); a Doge in Prayer before the Redeemer by Tintoretto, once the property of John Ruskin (*B. Metr. Mus.* VI, 1911, pp. 6–9); a painted wooden book-cover of the Bicherna at Siena, of the year 1343 (*ibid.* pp. 40–41); two sculptured pilasters of the school of Giovanni Pisano (*ibid.* pp. 44–45); two bronze lamps and a stand for a pen-holder, in the shape of a seated youth, by Riccio (*ibid.* pp. 108–109); a Judith and Holofernes by Cranach, from the Hoe collection (*ibid.* p. 124); a predella painting by Perugino, representing the Resurrection (*ibid.* p. 130); twenty-five drawings, ancient and modern, among them a Creation of Eve attributed to Raphael (*ibid.* pp. 139–140).

The Fraga Velasquez. — The Fraga Velasquez has recently become the property of H. C. Frick of New York. *Burl. Mag.* XVIII, 1911, pp. 5–13, contains an article on the picture by R. FRY, who says that he shares the

conviction of Beruete, that we have in it the original portrait of Philip IV, painted by Velasquez at Fraga, while the replica at Dulwich College is from the hand of Mazo. The virtuosity and evident rapidity betrayed in the *facture* are due to the conditions under which the portrait was painted. The king sat for a few days only and at leisure moments, being at the time engaged in an expedition against the French who were besieging Lerida.

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

NEW MEXICO. — Prehistoric Sites in the Chama Basin. — In *Rec. Past*, X, 1911, pp. 92–108 (20 figs.), J. A. JEANÇON describes four prehistoric sites in the Chama Basin, New Mexico. All of the ruins are in poor condition, but minor antiquities such as arrow-heads, pieces of pottery, etc., may be found on the surface. The writer also gives additional information about Tziipinguinge.